

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

VOLUME XXI.

MYSORE.



PART III.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

BY

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Name of Taluk or Sub-taluk.....

Name of Hobli.

Circle No.

[illegible]

MYSORE CENSUS, 1911.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.—The scope of the present volume which is mainly intended for the use of the next Census Superintendent, is limited to a brief description of the past Census operations and of the difficulties encountered in working out the various arrangements and to suggestion of improvements for the future in the light of past experience. Although in the Administrative Report of the previous Census of 1901, the District Census Administrative Reports as well as the Census Procedure Code, all important circulars and specimens of the various forms used in the course of the operations were printed as Appendices, such a course has not been followed on the present occasion. The salient features of the District Reports have been embodied in the following pages while complete collections of all printed matter and forms have been separately preserved for future reference. A list of printed matter and forms thus preserved is given in Appendix A at the end of this volume.

1. **Enumeration.**—The first step in Census arrangements had already been taken a few weeks before my appointment as Census Superintendent, when a Circular was issued by the Revenue Commissioner at the instance of Government to Deputy Commissioners of Districts for the compilation of a register of villages in the following forms:—

FORM A.

General Register of Villages and Hamlets.....Hobli.....Taluk.....District.

Serial number or number in revenue records	Name of village (Asli)	Names of hamlets or "Dakhila," villages, if any	Number of houses in each village or hamlet	Persons suitable for appointment as				Number of Census		Remarks
				Supervisors		Enumerators		Circles	Blocks	
				Name	Profession	Name	Profession			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

FORM B.

Summary of Register of Villages and Hamlets in the.....District.

Taluk	Number of villages (Asli)	Number of hamlets or "Dakhila" villages	Number of houses			Number of persons suitable for appointment as		Remarks
			In villages	In hamlets	Total	Supervisors	Enumerators	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total District...								

I was appointed Census Superintendent in Government Order No. Fl. 3577

- 1 Head Clerk, Rs. 75.
- 1 Deputy Clerk, Rs. 50.
- 1 Third Clerk, Rs. 30.
- 1 Fourth Clerk, Rs. 20.
- 1 Record-keeper, Rs. 35.
- 1 Dafterband, Rs. 10.
- 1 Mutchi, Rs. 15.
- 2 Peons on Rs. 8 each.
- 3 Peons on Rs. 6 each.
- 2 Masalchis on Rs. 5 each.

—Cen. 1-09-1, dated the 27th January 1910 and entered on my duties on the afternoon of the 7th February 1910. The marginally noted scale of establishment was sanctioned for me in Government Order No. Fl. 4542-7—Cen. 4-09-2, dated the 14th March 1910 and I got the same into working order in the beginning of April. The scale was, on my recommendation, subsequently revised

in Government Order No. Fl. 5616-6—Cen. 14-11-4, dated the 29th June 1912, in recognition of the good work turned out by the officials, and was given effect to from 1st April 1912. A list of the Census Superintendent's office officials is printed as Appendix A-1 for the information of the next Census Superintendent.

2. Appointment of Assistants.—Mr. A. Mrityunjaya Aiyar, B.A., Assistant Commissioner, who had worked as an Assistant Superintendent in the Census Department of 1901, was appointed as my Assistant in Government Order No. Fl. 5368—Cen. 11-09-1, dated the 29th April 1910, and he joined duty on the forenoon of the 9th May 1910. Mr. M. Sadasiva Rao, B.A., B.L., Amildar, was appointed as my Additional Assistant in Government Notification No. Fl. 2847—Cen. 84-10, dated the 30th November 1910, and he reported himself for duty on the forenoon of the 19th December 1910. The office establishment was in consequence strengthened as directed in Government Orders Nos. Fl. 6131-3—Cen. 16-09-2 and Fl. 3778-9—Cen. 30-10-2, dated the 13th June 1910 and the 13th January 1911 respectively by the addition of one more clerk, six peons and a lascar. Mr. Mrityunjaya Aiyar went on long leave from the 3rd March 1911 owing to failing health and his place was taken by Mr. K. R. Krishnaswami Iyengar, M.A., B.L., Manager of the Revenue Commissioner's Office.

3. Location of Census Superintendent's Office.—My office was first located in a bungalow in High Ground engaged on a rental of Rs. 100 a month and was subsequently, in March 1911, shifted to a bungalow in the Shankarapur Extension, Bangalore City, with a view to get nearer the Abstraction Office which was located in the Chamaraajendra Sanskrit College building in the Fort.

4. Drafting, Translation and Printing of Rules and Forms.—As in 1901, the instructions for taking the Census were issued in the form of a code. The advantages of the codal system are well discussed in para 4 of the Mysore Administrative Report of the Census of 1901 and are now so readily accepted that it is unnecessary to dwell upon them any further. The Census Procedure Code was drafted by me on the basis of the local code for 1901 with such adaptations and modifications as were thought desirable in the light of the suggestions contained in the Administrative Report of 1901. The form of general schedule was the same as that prescribed in British India together with an additional sub-column for sub-caste. A Canarese rendering of the code with the omission of Section XI on Railways was also got up in my office at the same time. The printing of the rules and forms was successfully and promptly done by Mr. C. H. Yates, at the Government Press. The English code was issued in a complete form, (i.e., not by parts), to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Charge Superintendents in June 1910, to enable them to equip themselves for the task of imparting instructions to the subordinate Census staff to be appointed later on. The Canarese code was however issued only by parts as each stage of the operations was reached, with a view to enable the subordinate officials, for whom it was mainly intended, to grasp the nature of the work thoroughly by confining their attention to the task on hand.

The opinions of the Deputy Commissioners were elicited on the question of issuing the code in parts or in sections. All of them except the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore are against the code being issued section by section and consider that it may be issued by parts as was done in the case of the Canarese code. It is also generally held that it is necessary to supply the whole code to Census Officers of and above the grade of Charge Superintendents as these are expected to direct the operations connected with Census enumeration from start to finish.

5. Census Calendar.—In August 1910, a calendar showing the dates on which the several operations should be started and finished was issued for the guidance of the District and Taluk Census Officers. This calendar was acknowledged on all hands as a decidedly useful innovation. In the words of the Deputy Commissioner

of Shimoga "the issue of the Census calendar enabled the supervising and controlling officers to watch the progress of the various stages of the Census Operations in the several taluks of the district."

6. Formation of Census Divisions.—*General Village Register.*—On the basis of the list of villages prepared in accordance with the Revenue Commissioner's Circular of January 1910 (*vide* para 1), the charge list or General Register of Villages was compiled in the taluks. A correct register of villages being necessary as the basis of formation of Census Divisions, and there having been, since 1901, many territorial changes owing to transfer of villages from taluk to taluk and to the reconstitution of hoblis, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to furnish information regarding the name, population and area of villages so transferred. The preparation of the charge lists and of circle lists was done by Taluk Gumastas with the help of Village Shanbhogs and Patels with reference to Revenue Survey maps and village records and finally passed by the Sub-Divisional Officers. In the Bangalore and Mysore Cities the corresponding registers were compiled by Municipal agency.

These lists were begun to be written up about the middle of July 1910 and completed at the latest by the end of December 1910. It is essential to see that in the compilation of these important lists, the time limit prescribed in the Census Calendar is strictly adhered to.

The accuracy of these lists was tested by the Amildars and by the Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners during their tours of inspection.

7. Charges.—The charge corresponded in a majority of cases with the taluk with the Amildar as Charge Superintendent; but in a few cases it was found necessary to sub-divide the taluk into charges with the Police Inspector or the Excise Inspector as an additional Charge Superintendent. In the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, the Vice-Presidents of the Municipal Councils were appointed as Charge Superintendents and in Kolar Gold Fields the Superintendents of the several Mines were the Charge Superintendents under the guidance of the Special Magistrate of the Kolar Gold Fields as the Special Census Officer. At district headquarters, except Bangalore and Mysore, the Treasury Assistant Commissioners who were also Vice-Presidents of Municipalities were appointed Charge Superintendents of the towns.

8. Circles.—As soon as the Census Blocks and Circles were formed, columns 1, 2 and 4 of the Circle List were filled up. The number of houses in columns 3 and 5 were also filled up at once provisionally with reference to the Khaneshmari records and the entries were revised after the house-numbering was completed in October. After the Enumerators and Supervisors were formally appointed in September, the names of the Supervisors and of the Enumerators were inserted at the top and in column 6; and then of the duplicate copies of the Circle Lists that were prepared one was given to the Supervisor, the other being lodged with the Charge Superintendent. Lastly, columns 7 *et seq.* were filled up as the operations to which they related proceeded.

9. Census Maps.—To effectively check the formation of Census Divisions and to test whether the formation of divisions was methodical or otherwise and also whether there was any overlapping or omission of areas anywhere, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to furnish me with maps or tracings of maps marking thereon the boundaries of divisions provisionally formed. For this purpose copies of skeleton maps of taluks were supplied from the Revenue Survey Department, two for each taluk (one for reference and one for submission). These maps after scrutiny in my office were returned to the Deputy Commissioners for revision and retransmission after the completion of house-numbering.

10. Census Commissioner's Visit to Bangalore.—The Census Commissioner for India (Mr. E. A. Gait, C.I.E., I.C.S.) visited Bangalore on the 25th July 1910 and he was pleased to record in his notes of inspection that "very good progress has been made in connection with the preliminary arrangements." The same is printed as Appendix B to this volume. The following subjects were discussed with him:—

- (a) The form of the Mysore Schedule on the present occasion;
- (b) The size of the Slips;
- (c) The size of the volume of the Report;
- (d) The Caste Index; and
- (e) The Census of the Civil and Military Station, and Railways.

Regarding the schedule, it was decided that the standard form should be adopted with the addition of a column for sub-caste. As regards the Report, it was suggested that "the local report and tables of the last Census were on a much more elaborate scale, but this is all the more reason why conciseness should be studied on the present occasion; it is unnecessary on the present occasion to reproduce the information placed on record only ten years ago." In connection with the Census of the Civil and Military Station, and Railways, it was agreed that "the Census of the State Railways should be taken as part of the State Census, but that the Census of Civil Station and the Ceded Railways should be carried out by the Collector of Bangalore Station and the First Assistant Resident, respectively, under the instructions of the Census Superintendent for Madras, who will supply the requisite forms for the purpose."

11. Appointment of Census Officers.—On the completion of the formation of Census Divisions, the selection and appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators were made by the Deputy Commissioners. The forms in which orders of appointment were issued to Supervisors and Enumerators were got printed in book form at the Government Press and supplied to Deputy Commissioners. The permission accorded by Government to the Assistant Commissioners to sign the orders of appointment greatly facilitated the work. The counterfoils of these orders were directed to be sent to the Census Abstraction Office in March 1911.

The Charge Superintendents selected those qualified for appointment as Supervisors and Enumerators in the month of August and submitted a final list of names to the Deputy Commissioners before the 31st August. The list contained the names of a much larger number of persons than were actually required so as to allow a wide margin for selection and for a reserve. The appointments were then made and formal orders in the prescribed form were issued. This was completed by the end of September so that the Supervisors and Enumerators had ample time to make themselves conversant with the circles and blocks assigned to them and were also able subsequently to check the house-numbering as soon as the latter work was completed and house lists and block lists were prepared.

In the taluks of Arsikere and Hole-Narsipur of the Hassan District and in some of the taluks of the Chitaldrug District there was some difficulty in securing the requisite number of Supervisors and Enumerators owing to paucity of literate men in outlying villages.

Difficulty of quite a different kind was felt in Bangalore City where in spite of the existence of a large number of eligible persons there was some trouble in procuring the requisite number of Enumerators. The Deputy Commissioner says "it was only after repeated requests to the Heads of Departments through the Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, that officials were spared for Census work. In such a large town as Bangalore, only two non-official gentlemen came forward to help the Census work." It is refreshing, in this connection, to recall to one's mind the noble example of Count Tolstoy. In the words of the writer in the Encyclopædia Britannica, "the year 1880 was the Census year in Russia. Government as usual called for volunteers to help to carry it out. Tolstoy became one of the enumerators whose duties afforded an excellent opportunity for seeing the conditions under which the poor lived." In Bangalore, officials of the Mysore Government residing within the limits of the Civil and Military Station helped in the Census of the assigned tract and the officials of the assigned tract residing within the limits of the City helped in the Census of the City. In the Kolar Gold Fields, the Superintendents of the several Mines mostly employed their own men as Supervisors and Enumerators.

12. Number of Supervisors and Enumerators.—As a rule the same Enumerators who wrote out the preliminary record took the final Census also except where they were disabled by illness or other unforeseen causes in which case substitutes were employed from the ranks of the reserve. The statement below gives the number of Supervisors and Enumerators engaged on the preliminary record and the final Census and also of those employed in the enumeration of travellers by road, forest tribes, etc., and of the gatherings at fairs and festivals. The difference between the figures for the preliminary and the final Census is due to more houses and huts having to be visited at the final Census owing chiefly to camping out of villagers.

in several parts on account of plague; and to the appointment of special Enumerators and Supervisors for censusing people at jattras, fairs, roads, jails, lock-ups, etc.

District	Preliminary Record		Final Census			
			Ordinary		Special	
	Super- visors	Enumera- tors	Super- visors	Enumera- tors	Super- visors	Enumera- tors
Bangalore	376	3,983	377	3,993	4	22
Kolar	347	4,337	354	4,374	11	37
Tumkur	313	3,934	318	3,960	Not	furnished
Mysore	398	4,963	471	4,964	1	79
Chitaldrug	270	2,884	280	2,970	6	58
Hassan	257	3,057	257	3,049	2	38
Kadur	232	2,045	233	2,124	...	2
Shimoga	288	3,073	289	3,080	...	27
Total	2,481	28,276	2,579	28,514	24	263

The subjoined table gives the number of persons called upon by the District Magistrates under Sections 4 and 5 of the Census Regulation to perform the duties of Census Officers:—

District	Section 4 of Census Regulation				Section 5 of Census Regulation	
	Clause (a)	Clause (b)	Clause (c)	Clause (d)	Clause (a)	Clause (b)
Bangalore	1	21	...	...	...	...
Kolar ... ..	...	...	...	8	...	...
Tumkur	2	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ... ..	...	67	...	395	223	29
Chitaldrug ... ..	...	9	...	...	284	7
Hassan ... ..	...	25	1	88	...	...
Kadur ... ..	...	37	...	8	...	16
Shimoga	2	...	5	2	...	...

Section 4.—(a) Military Cantonments; (b) Superintendents of Public Institutions, religious, charitable or education (c) Managers of clubs, hotels, etc.; (d) Employers of labour.

Section 5.—Landowners and village officers in alienated tracts.

Distribution of Census Officers under heads 'Officials' and 'Non-officials.'

There were altogether 25,637 persons employed as Census Officers, of whom 14,551 were officials and 11,086 were non-officials who performed Census work for no remuneration. The departments from which the officials were drawn are noted below:—

1. Village services	...	...	...	...	7,831
2. Education	...	...	...	...	2,295
3. Revenue	...	...	...	...	1,949
4. Police	...	...	...	...	868
5. Excise	...	...	...	...	289
6. Judicial	...	...	...	...	226
7. Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	166
8. Municipal and Local Fund	...	...	...	...	246
9. Forest	...	...	...	...	147
10. Muzrai	...	...	...	...	48
11. Registration	...	...	...	...	115
12. Medical	...	...	...	...	30
13. Amrut Mahal	...	...	...	...	3
14. Marahmat	...	...	...	...	89
15. Jail	...	...	...	...	9
16. Postal	...	...	...	...	10
17. Pensioners	...	...	...	...	8
18. Others	...	...	...	...	222

Total ... 14,551

The officials working in the Palace at Mysore as well as those of the Medical, Plague and Press Departments were exempted from being drafted on to Census work. The non-officials employed on Census work stand classified as follows:—

1. Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	6,888
2. Village officials and others of alienated villages	...	...	...	...	753
3. Shop-keepers	...	...	...	...	770
4. Private school masters	...	...	...	...	548
5. Clerks in private employ	...	...	...	...	416
6. Stamp vendors	...	...	...	...	130
7. Vakils	...	...	...	...	17
8. Employés of Mining Companies	...	...	...	...	242
9. Others	...	...	...	...	1,322
Total					11,086

The strength of the reserve held in each of the districts was as follows:—

District.	Reserve held.	Reserve drawn upon.
Bangalore	674	169
Kolar	520	48
Tumkur	303	81
Mysore	388	145
Chitaldrug	377	97
Hassan	467	121
Kadur	302	76
Shimoga	289	55

The reserve was drawn upon mostly for purposes of enumeration of travellers and in the case of enumeration in jattras, fairs and festivals, etc., and in very rare cases owing to the illness of the officers originally appointed.

13. **Sannads for Good Work.**—Sannads of three classes (1st in gold, 2nd in red and 3rd in black letters) were granted with the sanction of Government for good work done by the Supervisors and Enumerators. In selecting names for such distinction considerable latitude was naturally allowed to the Charge Superintendents. The following statement gives particulars regarding the number of sannads of each class issued in the several districts:—

District	1st class	2nd class	3rd class
Bangalore	93	300	534
Kolar	204	370	688
Tumkur	10	20	197
Mysore	75	162	291
Chitaldrug	54	96	137
Hassan	64	163	302
Kadur	22	93	74
Shimoga	304	620	663

It is generally agreed that the issue of these sannads acts as an incentive for both officials and non-officials to work zealously and efficiently.

14. **Training of Census Officers.**—The course of training given to the Census Officers was based on the wholesome principle that the supervising officers should themselves be thoroughly well-grounded in the subject before they teach their subordinates so that the instructions may filter down as it were from the highest to the lowest order in the hierarchy of Census agency. With a view to thoroughly coach up the Census staff, they were required to get up test enumerations on "practice schedule" forms which were examined by the superior officers who pointed out mistakes, if any, that occurred therein and taught the correct method of doing the work.

There were, besides, conferences held in the district headquarters at which the Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers and Charge Superintendents were present, when all points of doubt or difficulty were cleared up. I attended such conferences in all district headquarters except Shimoga on the marginally noted dates. Mr. Mrityunjaya Aiyar, my Assistant, was deputed to Shimoga where the conference was held on the 24th and

Bangalore District Office	...	26th August 1910.
Tumkur do	...	22nd September 1910.
Kolar do	...	24th September 1910.
Chikmagalur do	...	28th September 1910.
Chitaldrug do	...	1st October 1910.
Hassan do	...	6th October 1910.
Mysore do	...	14th November 1910.

25th September 1910. My other Assistant, Mr. Sadasiya Rao, examined the progress of Census work in the several stations on the needed State Railways in January 1911 and also inspected some of the taluk headquarters in Bangalore District as well as Mandya in Mysore District.

For the purpose of instructing Supervisors and Enumerators the Charge Superintendents assembled them at convenient centres and explained to them all points of doubt or difficulty after testing their knowledge by means of "*practice schedule*" forms which they were asked to fill in.

Here is an interesting description of the above method of instruction as adopted in the Bowringpet Taluk in the words of the Charge Superintendent of that taluk.

"In January 1911 with the kind permission of the Census Officer, Mr. P. F. Bowring, Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, an examination was conducted in the following places :—

<i>Name of place</i>		<i>Under the superintendence of</i>
1. Bowringpet	...	Ramaswamy Sastry, Sub-Registrar.
2. Budikote	...	Ramakrishna Iyer, Surveyor.
3. Kamasandra	...	Kannayya Sastry, Sheristadar.
4. Kannur (Kyasamballi hobli)	...	Mr. F. S. Raghavachar, Amildar.
5. Robertsonpet (Dasarahosahalli hobli).	...	V. Krishnaswamy Pillay, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
6. Betamangala	...	N. Chelaviengar, Excise Inspector.

All the Supervisors and Enumerators residing near the respective centres were given a test paper containing 30 questions with a specimen schedule filled in with wrong entries. They were asked to write the answers to each question and correct the specimen schedule. This over, the Superintendents gave to the examinees the correct answers to the questions and corrected the wrong specimen schedule."

15. How the Codal Instructions Worked.—The following extracts from the Reports of the Deputy Commissioners of Hassan, Kadir and Chitaldrug will be found interesting as illustrating the actual working of the instructions contained in the Code.

(Mr. P. R. W. Wetherall, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan.)

"The instructions given for the writing up of the schedules in Forms Nos. 11 and 14 are fairly exhaustive. It may however be here pointed out that the instructions given in the specimen schedule (Form No. 11) as to the column in which the two main divisions among Mahammadans, *viz.*, (1) Sunni, and (2) Shiya should be entered seems to require revision as 'Sunni' and 'Shiya' appear to be more appropriately divisions of 'religion' rather than of 'caste' and as such the entry of 'Mahammadan Sunni' or 'Mahammadan Shiya' under column 3 would seem more appropriate than the entry of 'Sunni' or 'Shiya' under column 7 (a), in which the sub-division such as Arabi, Kakar, Labbe, Mapille, Mughal, Patan, Pindari, Pinjari, Sheikh, Saiyad and Sheriff might be required to be entered as nearest approaching the expression 'Caste' among Hindus. But a still better arrangement would be to require the entry of these sub-divisions among Mahammadans under a distinct column headed 'Race or Tribe' (as already suggested above) since the expressions 'Caste' and 'Sub-caste' appear inappropriate to Mahammadans.

"Similarly Digambara Jains are said to observe caste distinctions such as Brahma, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra. No instructions are given concerning these distinctions or under which column they should be entered. Definite instructions in this respect appear very necessary to ensure correct enumeration. As no illustration is given for a Jain in the specimen schedule much doubt and difficulty was experienced by Supervisors and Enumerators in parts of this district where there is a considerable population of Digambara Jains. In this respect it is suggested that the two main distinctions of 'Digambara' and 'Svethambara' might be required to be entered as 'Jain-digambara' or 'Jain-svethambara' under column 3 as a distinction of 'religion' rather than of 'caste,' the divisions of caste, *viz.*, 'Brahma,' 'Kshatriya,' 'Vaisya' and 'Sudra' being required to be entered in column 7 (a) and the other distinctions such as 'Pithambara,' 'Sada,' 'Thirthankara,' 'Marwadi,' etc., under column 7 (b). In this respect also much difficulty would be overcome by providing a distinct column headed 'Race or Tribe' as suggested above."

(Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar, Deputy Commissioner, Kadir.)

"The instructions for writing up the schedules, etc., contained in Sections VI and IX of the Census Code are clear and exhaustive and need no amplification. The issue of supplementary instructions for writing up the schedules up to a late stage of the Census operations caused considerable embarrassment and difficulty and was the cause of many errors which

would otherwise have been avoided. It is desirable that all instructions for the preparation of the schedules should be completely embodied in the schedule books, leaving no room for the issue of subsequent correction slips, as the Enumerators find it difficult to understand and follow the corrections from time to time. It has been brought to notice by some of the Charge Superintendents, that the specimen schedules issued for the guidance of the Enumerators did not contain sufficient number of examples illustrating caste and sub-caste and that therefore the Enumerators found some difficulty in filling up these schedules.

"With regard to the above and other difficulties in the writing up of the schedules, the Charge Superintendent of Chikmagalur Town remarks as follows:—'Some felt doubt if a separate page could be allotted for a vacant house and some about continuing the entries of more than 7 persons on the reverse side of the schedule. Some Supervisors and Enumerators felt doubt as regards filling in the occupation of adult persons, sons, brothers or other relatives of the *hiduvalidar* head member, who help the latter in cultivation, the *khate* or *patta* standing in the name of one chief man, whether they should be brought under column 8 or column 10 of the schedule. In fact the difficulty centred round the division contained in correction slip No. 5, dated 13th December 1910, issued in modification of the instructions contained under Rule 9 of Section VI and the Kanarese translation thereof is not considered very happy or clear. The difficulties were no doubt solved by personal discussion but the point requires proper elucidation in my opinion.'"

(Mr. K. Chandy, Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug.)

"Instructions for writing up the schedules contained in the Census Procedure Code are all right, but a little recasting and analysing seems necessary. At first all the instructions have been given in detail and then in para 20 of Section VI, supplementary instructions are issued. Instead of giving these two sets of instructions in one and the same volume, it would have been more convenient and more easily comprehensible, if the points forming the supplementary instructions had been inserted in their proper places while issuing the original instructions. Again the distinction between an 'actual worker' and a 'dependant' drawn in the Code is not so clear at the outset as it becomes later on when we refer to previous communications published in the Census Administrative Report. As the latter is not within the easy reach of the general public, it is very necessary that the principle involved in making the distinction should be clearly and fully explained in the Code itself even at the risk of making it lengthy."

16. House-numbering.—The work of house-numbering was undertaken by the Municipal agency in urban areas and by the village officials in rural parts. In Bangalore and Mysore Cities, the work was done on a system of contract under the supervision of the collectors of Municipal taxes. In the Kolar Gold Fields area it was performed by the Sanitary staff under the supervision of the several Charge Superintendents. As prescribed in the Code the houses were numbered serially row after row, *i.e.*, one row being completed before taking up another. There were however a few stray cases where they were numbered in a zig-zag manner so as to mix up houses in different rows, but the defect was rectified by the Charge Superintendents as far as possible. In order to prevent such mistakes in future some of the district officers suggest that sufficient emphasis may be laid in the Census Code on the order in which the houses should be numbered. Cow sheds having separate entrances, shops, chattrans, temples, musafirkhanas, cartstands—in short, any place likely to be resorted to by the people on the night of the final Census—were given separate numbers so that all places may, without exception, be visited by the Enumerators on the 10th March 1911 with a view to avoid all possible chances of omission in enumeration.

In places where plague broke out after the numbering of houses was finished and necessitated the erection of temporary sheds, these sheds were for purposes of Census regarded as ordinary dwelling houses and numbered afresh serially in the manner explained in para 4 of the Census Procedure Code. This was also in conformity with the procedure adopted at the last Census as will be seen from para 17 of the Administrative Report of 1901. But some of the district officers urge that it would be more advantageous to give the newly-erected sheds the same numbers as were given to the original houses which were vacated on account of plague. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, for instance, says:—

"Sheds put up during the infection of villages by plague were given new numbers and treated as separate blocks as per instructions of the Census Superintendent, but in the Yelandur Taluk, the sheds were given the numbers of the respective houses and this the Amildar reports helped the Enumerators a good deal in the preliminary enumeration. A similar system, if adopted throughout, may save wastage of schedule books and economise labour in the record of enumeration."

The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug is also opposed to the codal methods and says:—

"If the column 'houses' is intended to show the proportion of inmates to each house, these temporary sheds of persons having other dwelling houses should find no place in the accounts. It is not very difficult to carry the Census numbers of the permanent houses to these sheds. The matter deserves some thought."

The following extract from the report of Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, Assistant Commissioner in charge of Malvalli Taluk, also refers to the proper methods of house-numbering:—

"The cost per 100 houses is reported to be 3 annas and is 11 pies less than the average cost for the Province in the Census of 1901. The only possible way of reducing the cost under this head is by a better principle of numbering. Under the present system, cow sheds and other structures, where there is not the least likelihood of any one sleeping on the night of the final enumeration have to be numbered as the criterion is whether a man can sleep there and not whether he is likely to sleep there. The same holds good in the case of shops not attached to the house of the shop-keeper. If any one sleeps in these places at all, it will be for purposes of watch and he is certain to be enumerated in his own family according to the fourth sentence in para 8 on page 18 of the Census Code, and his being numbered in the cow shed or shop is forbidden in the fifth sentence. Thus, the numbering of these buildings or parts of buildings does not seem to serve any purpose.

"As for the numbering of plague sheds there are two alternative methods of numbering. The first is the numbering of these sheds in continuation of the numbers already given in the village within whose limits the sheds are situate, and this was followed in my taluk as the only one consistent with the present Code. But this has a disadvantage of its own. The population of the affected town is unnecessarily shown returned as very small owing to an adventitious circumstance and those of neighbouring villages returned as unduly large. The distribution of Enumerators presents difficulties of no small nature and in the case of Malvalli, even the Supervisor was different, as Malvalli had one and the neighbouring villages another.

"The other method is one which was adopted in some taluks during the last Census and which appears to have been followed at other quarters this time also. In this, the sheds are given the same numbers as the families residing in it had in their houses and no new blocks are consequently formed as the enumerator is aware of the fact that he has one of two sets of dwellings to visit according to the state of the village on the date of enumeration.

"Though this is quite against the provisions of the Code, it is the more convenient and easily worked of the two. There is no difficulty for the Enumerator in finding the sheds under his charge as most Enumerators are of the same or a neighbouring village and as even in the few cases in which it is not the case, a day's work beforehand is enough for him to get himself acquainted with the locality. Under this system the difficulties in numbering sheds consequent on people leaving one shed and erecting another owing to an attack of plague in the first shed, will also be remedied."

Coming next to the material used in house-numbering it is reported that in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, red paint was used and the numbers were inscribed in some conspicuous place in the front door or wall of the building. In Kolar and Srinivaspur towns as well as in Kolar Gold Fields, white lead and Japan were used while in the last mentioned place tar was also used in the case of huts. In Arsikere Taluk red ochre which is said to have been easily available for a low price in an auction sale held by the Excise Department was purchased and used for house-numbering in lieu of tar. So also in the town of Chikmagalur red ochre mixed with linseed oil and turpentine was resorted to for the purpose. In all places other than those mentioned above, the material consisted of tar mixed with kerosene oil. These substances being cheap and readily available answered the purpose very well. Further, tar was found to stand the severest test in sun and rain. The brush used for painting the house numbers was improvised out of the stem of the date or coconut leaf by crushing its end into a fibrous form. Before inscribing the numbers, the walls, where they were uneven, were rendered smooth to the required extent and whitewashed so that the Supervisors and Enumerators might not feel any difficulty in deciphering the numbers.

Next we come to the cost incurred on house-numbering. The total expenditure on this account is reported to have amounted to Rs. 1,799-13-9 as against Rs. 3,518-5-9 in the Census of 1901. The cost incurred in each district is shown in column 3 of Statement III appended to this chapter. In many places the village officials undertook to do this work at their own cost and this must have considerably

reduced the expenditure incurred by Government. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga says that no amount was spent for house-numbering in Sorab, Nagar and Honnali Taluks, the village officials having undertaken to do the work at their own cost. In the Kolar Gold Fields the cost of house-numbering was borne by the Superintendents of the several mines.

17. House Lists.—The preparation of house lists was undertaken by the Municipal agency in the Bangalore and Mysore cities, by the Taluk Gumastas in Taluk headquarters and by the shanbhogs in the rural parts. This work which kept pace with numbering of houses was begun in the early part of September 1910 and completed by about the end of December in all places, except Harihar, where it is reported to have begun on the 1st of October 1910 and completed on the 31st January 1911. The reason for this delay has not been explained by the Charge Superintendent of Harihar. The time occupied in the preparation of house lists varied from one week to two months according to locality.

18. Block Lists.—Block lists are merely extracts from house lists so far as they relate to each block constituted for Census purposes. They were written up by the Taluk Gumastas. As the block lists are intended for the guidance of the Enumerators, it is most essential that they should be written up very neatly and without errors and corrections as far as possible.

Mr. K. Chandy, Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug states:—

“As regards the numbering serially of the blocks, there was some doubt. Para 9 of Section III prescribes that blocks should be serially numbered for each circle. But the illustrated circle summary (Form No. 15) published in the Code seems to indicate that there should be a separate serial number for each village. The latter had been adopted in the Holalkere Taluk, while in the other taluks, the former provision has been adhered to. The doubt may be cleared when next publishing the Code.”

The average size of the blocks varied from 30 to 60 or 70 houses according to the nature of house distribution in different localities and according to the number of men available for the work of enumeration. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga is of opinion that in malnad parts where the houses are scattered and far between, a block may comprise from 30 to 35 houses with a population of 150 to 175 and that it may be increased to 50 or 60 houses with a population of 250 or 300 in places where the houses are situated in compact areas. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan states that the number of houses which an Enumerator of average capability can manage is between 50 to 60 in a compact area. The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldrug has recorded that a block containing about 50 occupied houses with a population of about 250 may be fairly assigned to an Enumerator. The general trend of opinion points to the necessity of forming the blocks as small as possible to ensure accuracy of work. In this connection the following extract from the Administrative Report of 1901 Census will be instructive:—

“They (blocks) were afterwards finally constituted when house-numbering for Census purposes was finished and the number of persons available for Census work was known. Experience justifies the codal instructions which give considerable latitude to local officers to adapt their arrangements to local requirements and local resources. Experience also points to the necessity for improving upon present instructions by suggesting first, that the number of persons to be censused in a locality is a factor to be borne in mind as well as the number of houses in a block and their relative positions and second, that, if at all, it is safer to err on the side of constituting too many blocks than too few of them, because in the course of work when a re-distribution of charge among Enumerators may be called for it would be easier to effect such a re-distribution in the former case than in the latter. And other things being alike, the smaller a block, the better would the schedule book be written.”

With a view to ensure correctness of house-numbering, Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners and Charge Superintendents were instructed to take every possible opportunity during their itinerations to inspect the work and see that no houses were left unnumbered or omitted from the house lists. The Charge Superintendents inspected every village within their charge and personally tested the numbering of at least 10 per cent of the houses; the Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners inspected about 10 per cent of the villages within their Sub-Division and tested the house-numbering by close inspection. The testing was as far as possible specially searching with reference to villages situated far away from the road-side and to isolated huts and stray sheds in fields outside the regular village site. The

Supervisors also did their duty of testing house lists and house-numbering and they were required to initial the entries in the house and block lists in token of their correctness. As new houses and sheds were constantly being erected, especially in towns and plague-infected villages, these inspections had to be continued up to the very day of the Census.

19. Progress Reports.—To enable me to keep a watch on the progress of the operations in the several districts, weekly progress reports were required to be submitted to me by the Charge Superintendents through the Deputy Commissioners. These were reviewed in my office regularly and the reviews communicated to the Charge Superintendents through the Deputy Commissioners. Fortnightly progress reports were received from the Charge Superintendents over the uncided portion of the Railways and these were also treated similarly.

20. The Preliminary Record.—After the requisite training of the Census officers for the correct censusing of the population was over, the operation known as the "Preliminary Record" was started. This consisted in the Enumerators going round their blocks, house by house, tenement by tenement, with schedule books in hand, noting the names of all the members of the family from the head member to the resident servant and entering all the particulars required in each column in respect to each individual. This preliminary record commenced about the middle of January in rural areas and the beginning of February in cities. The average time taken in both cases to finish the preliminary enumeration was about a fortnight so that there was ample time for the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents to check the entries and correct the mistakes, if any. The stationery required by Supervisors and Enumerators for Census work was supplied by the Charge Superintendents, either by purchase at the local market or from the consignment received from the District headquarters. The articles supplied were nibs, pens, pencils, ink bottles and blank paper. It was only in the Taluk of Honnali in the Shimoga District that the articles were reported to have been procured from Madras. In this connection, the Charge Superintendent of the Sorab Taluk suggests that two annas worth of stationery would be sufficient for each Census officer from start to finish. In the Koppa Taluk of the Kadir District, as the stationery articles could not be purchased in the Taluk headquarters, the only place in the taluk where they are available for sale, owing to the shops having been closed on account of plague just at the time when the stationery had to be distributed, the Supervisors and Enumerators were given respectively sums of three annas and an anna and a half each to purchase their supply.

During the progress of preliminary enumeration, the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents went round their Charges and Circles respectively and satisfied themselves that the Enumerators were doing their work earnestly. For example, Mr. Wetherall, Deputy Commissioner of Hassan states that "during the Huzur Jamabandi of Hole-Narsipur and Arkalgud Taluks and in other taluks also, the Deputy Commissioner also checked as many schedule books as possible, which had been written up by the Enumerators during preliminary enumeration, in several villages of the respective taluks and instructed the Census staff in points requiring rectification wherever observed."

Regarding the errors discovered and rectified, much has been said in the District reports about the occupation columns and those of religion and caste. Naturally the Enumerator felt great difficulty in learning what precisely had to be entered in these columns, especially those relating to occupations. A few extracts are given below which describe the nature of the difficulties felt.

Mr. P. R. W. Wetherall, Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, writes:—

"Column 3 provides for noting the 'Religion' of the person enumerated and column 7 the 'Caste,' 'Race,' or 'Tribe' of that person with two sub-columns for 'Caste' and 'Sub-Caste.' It would appear preferable for the main heading of the present column 7 to occur immediately after column 3 (Religion) and separate columns for 'Caste' and 'Sub-Caste' following next, since the last-mentioned expressions are inappropriate to certain races, *e.g.*, Mahamadans, Europeans and Eurasians (Anglo-Indians and some Indian Christians). This arrangement would not only obviate the necessity of having a special schedule (Form No. 13) for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, but would also render the general schedule (Form No. 10) more appropriate to the other races mentioned. Moreover the proposed sequence of the

headings of columns would have the effect of cautioning the Enumerator as to the necessary distinctions to be made between 'Religion,' 'Race' or 'Tribe' and 'Caste' and 'Sub-Caste.'"

As regards the several columns of the Mysore schedule, it may be noted that they were the same as those prescribed for British India except that a sub-column for record of sub-caste was added.

There was some difficulty in making the Enumerators understand the correct meanings of the expressions "Actual workers" and "Dependants." In spite of clear instructions contained in the Code as regards the entries in columns 8, 9 and 10, it is reported that great difficulty was felt in getting correct entries made in them by the Enumerators.

Mr. N. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L., Assistant Commissioner, Gubbi Sub-Division, writes:—

"It would be difficult to lay down who should be regarded as principal workers and who as dependants. * * * * As it is, the distinction does not appear to have been clearly or soundly laid down. By principal workers are to be understood 'persons male and female who do work and earn their livelihood.' The expression 'earning livelihood' has been too often taken to mean 'possessing separate earnings.' Under this impression, persons have in some cases been wrongly classed. Where a man and his sons formed a joint family possessing ancestral lands in common and lived thereupon, the member who actually realised the income was put down as the principal member and the others were put down as dependants, though the latter were as much the owners of the property as the former and contributed as materially to the subsistence of the family. This error in the classification arose from the fact that it was thought that nobody could be taken as a principal worker, unless he possesses separate and distinguishable earnings. For this view some support was found in the examples given at page 23 of the Census Procedure Code, where it is laid down 'Children who actually do work and earn wages and women who earn money by occupations in which the husbands do not take part' should be regarded as principal workers, all others being shown in column 10 as 'dependants.'"

Mr. M. Srinivasamurti, Assistant Commissioner, Sagar Sub-Division, remarks:—

"The Hindu joint family system is an institution where the eldest is the head of the family and all others whether wife, children or brothers are considered dependants. It may be the dependants are the actual workers and contribute more by their strength and fitness to the annual material output. But still they have all to come with the occupation of the head of the family under column 10 until and unless they pursue different occupations altogether. In the light of the above observations I am of opinion that rules 8 and 10 of instructions for filling up schedules may be modified to suit future requirements, if more clearness is wanted."

Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao, Amildar, Challakere, says:—

"But the most controversial item of information is that which relates to occupation. If we follow the literal meaning of the terms employed in the schedule, *viz.*, 'actual workers' and 'dependants,' we will have to enumerate in columns 8 and 9 not merely the heads of families or principal workers who directly earn wages or income, but also all the other adult members or co-workers who assist or take part in the occupation of the head and but for whose co-operation the family income would not be as great as it is; and merely the drones, infirms and children who do no work but are supported by the labour of others would have to be shown in column 10. But according to the Mysore Code a technical sense has been attached to these words, which is not readily understood by the common run of our Enumerators and Supervisors who quite naturally interpret the words according to their literal meaning. As a matter of fact it took a good deal of coaching to get this idea out of their heads and impress upon their minds the codal meaning and despite such coaching a few followed the literal sense and the entries had to be revised afterwards. As observed in para 28 of the last Census Administration Report, 'it is desirable to adopt some more suitable designation than actual workers' for the class intended to be covered by that appellation according to the Mysore Census Code. The instructions contained in the Code for determining in what column a person should be entered should also be amplified, so as to bring out prominently before the minds of the Census Officers the fact that according to the Mysore Code 'wage earning' should be considered the sole test by which to determine whether a person is an actual worker or a dependant."

Perhaps a little more explanation may be required to make the average Enumerator get a clear idea as to the precise nature of the information required for each of the occupation columns.

Some castes showed a desire to return themselves in some particular way as mentioned in their representations to Government Officers. The Government

orders on the subject are referred to in para 31 below. The receipt during the preliminary enumeration of Government orders permitting individuals to return themselves as of the caste they really thought they belonged to, necessitated revision of entries in some instances.

21. Household Schedules.—There is a difference of opinion as to the utility of this schedule. It was prescribed that it should be issued to Gazetted Officers, Advocates, Representative Assembly Members and Graduates of Universities as it was believed that these can, without much extra help, understand the instructions for filling up the schedules and consequently could write them up correctly. But usually the recipients of these do not get instructions from, or submit the schedules they have written up to the scrutiny of, the ordinary Enumerator or Supervisor. Again there is a tendency on the part of these gentlemen to skip through the instructions and fill up the columns by a mere perusal of the headings. A free distribution of these schedules is prejudicial to the neat get-up of the schedule books as the stitching done of the general schedules at the Press has to be undone for the sake of tacking on of the former to the latter. Even in England where household schedules are the rule, the opinion is against their use. For example Mr. Bernard Mallet, C.B., (Registrar-General) in addressing a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts in London on 14th March 1912, said that,

"He was of the opinion that in an ideal system, the schedule should be filled up mainly by the enumerators."

The opinion of the district officers is generally adverse to the free distribution of the household schedules.

Mr. P. R. W. Wetherall, Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, says:—

"It may be stated here that these schedules seem to be of no advantage in rural parts, since more time has to be spent in instructing the recipients of household schedules as to the entries to be made therein, than would be taken by an Enumerator in making the entries himself."

Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar, Deputy Commissioner of Kadr, remarks:—

"It is advisable to restrict the issue of these forms as much as possible, as even persons who may be expected to know the use of them made mistakes in filling up the several columns of the schedule. For instance, a certain gazetted officer to whom a household schedule had been issued filled up the schedule with the names of all the people in his house including himself 2 or 3 days before the final enumeration day and then went away on circuit, leaving it with his people to be handed over to the Census Officers. Numerous mistakes were also made by the recipients of household schedules in filling up the columns regarding occupation, caste, etc."

Mr. B. J. Kumarasami Naik, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, states:—

"It has been found that in a majority of cases the gentlemen to whom household schedules are given do not care to study the instructions given for writing up the schedules till the last hour. I would suggest the restriction of the issue of the household schedules as far as possible to avoid subsequent trouble and inconvenience to the Enumerators."

Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Shinnoga, says that:—

"By an indiscriminate or unrestricted use of the household schedules, the risk of error and the labour of Abstraction after final Census may be enhanced. In headquarter towns where there are generally a great number of officers, educated men and other respectable persons, the household schedules may with advantage be distributed somewhat freely. The same course cannot for obvious reasons be recommended for rural areas."

22. Some Queer Entries.—Although it was strictly enjoined in the Census Code that idols in temples should not be enumerated, the idols in three temples in block No. 18 in Settihalli village of Kattaya hobli of Hassan Taluk were enumerated as follows:—

Particulars	Number 1	Number 2	Number 3
Namo	God Rameswara	Anjaneya	Lakshmidovi
Religion	God	God	God
Male or female	Male	Male	Female
Married, etc.	Married	Married	Married
Age ... ..	...	...	...
Caste	God	God	God
Occupation	God	God	Protecting the people
Birthplace	Hassan	Hassan	Hassan
Infirmities	Nil	Nil	Nil

23. **Closing of Offices, etc.**—Preparatory to the final enumeration, a notification directing the closing of Courts, Schools and Public Offices on the 9th, 10th and 11th March 1911 in connection with the final enumeration and the preparation of its summary was issued, as was also a Kanarese proclamation calling for the co-operation of the people in the final enumeration on the Census night. The muzzling of house dogs on the Census night was a very important precaution directed in the interests of the safety of the Census staff.

24. **Remarks about the Preliminary Record.**—The necessity of the Preliminary Record has been recognised generally. In the course of a discussion after the reading, before the Royal Society of Arts, London, on the 14th March 1912, of the paper on "The Indian Census" written by Mr. E. A. Gait, C.I.E., I.C.S., Census Commissioner for India, Sir J. A. Baines, C.S.I., stated that—

"the Census of India could not possibly be taken in one night unless what was called the Preliminary Record was prepared."

On the same occasion, Mr. Bernard Mallet, C.B., Registrar-General of England, said that—

"the idea of having a Preliminary Record made before the Census day by Enumerators seemed to be an extremely good one, and he wished such a system could be copied in this country."

25. **The Final Enumeration.**—This consisted in the Enumerator going schedule book in hand round his block, calling in at each tenement and making the record up-to-date by scoring through the entries of particulars of those that might have died or gone away since the Preliminary Record and adding the names and particulars of the new comers and newly-born infants. This began at about 7 in the night on the 10th March 1911 and lasted till the middle of the night. While the final enumeration was going on, the Supervisors and Charge Superintendents were on their rounds to see that every Enumerator was on his duty and they visited a number of houses enquiring if the enumeration of the inmates had been finished. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were on the move in their headquarters on inspection duty till late that night and were satisfied that the enumeration was satisfactorily carried out.

The final Census night being a moonlit one, there was no necessity for the supply of lights. In rural areas, village menials, viz., totis, talawars, etc., accompanied the Enumerator with torchlights where necessary, as when the Enumerator having more than one block had to go from one village to another. People willingly kept lights burning in their houses till the Enumerator visited the tenements. In towns, torches to light the way were not generally necessary as it was a moonlit night. Where light was required, pieces of candle were supplied and police constables and, in some places, peons of the Revenue Department, were told off to escort the Enumerators and otherwise assist them in their work. Everywhere dogs were kept muzzled at the time in pursuance of the proclamation that had been issued previously.

26. **Special Arrangements.**—Special Enumerators were appointed for census-ing travellers on high roads and issuing enumeration tickets to them to prevent their being reckoned again by any Enumerator whom they may afterwards meet in the course of their journey. As a rule, police constables were employed for this purpose. In the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, toll collectors and octroi officials were also employed on this work. The Palace at Mysore wherein reside His Highness the Maharaja and the royal family was constituted a separate block and arrangements for a correct Census thereof being taken were made by the Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments.

Special Census Officers were also appointed to census people gathered at fairs and festivals, etc., on the final Census night.

Military lines, Jails and Hospitals were constituted into separate blocks and their inmates were censused by an official of the department concerned who was constituted Enumerator and was supervised by the general Census agency in co-operation with the departmental officer in charge of the institution.

The following table shows the tracts in the several districts where Census was taken by day :—

District	Tract	Time
Bangalore ... Tumkur ...	Forest tracts, Kankanhalli ... Jatra at Doddasaggere, Koratagere Sub-Taluk.	Morning of 11th March. Continued till 9 A.M. on the 11th March.
Mysore ...	Certain tracts in Biligirirangan hills and 12 villages of Halagur Hobli inhabited by Forest tribes. The Forest tracts of the Hegguddevankote Taluk.	On 11th March morning. In the former, the Forest Ranger, etc., and in the latter the special staff nominated did the enumeration.
Kadur ...	1. Karadihalli Kaval ... 2. Kamenahalli Kaval ... 3. Turachagudda Kaval ... 4. Jakkeri Kaval ... 5. Lokamanahalli Kaval ... 6. Buchenahalli Kaval ... 7. Beekanahalli Kaval ...	} On the morning of the 11th March 1911.

In the Mysore District, the inaccessible nature of the dense forest tracts of the Moyar Ditch in the Gundlupet Taluk, made it necessary to regard the same as an estimated tract in accordance with the proposal of the Forest Department. The increase in the number of non-synchronous tracts is very noticeable and seems to be due to large areas having been included in forests in recent years. In the Koratagere Sub-Taluk of the Tumkur District, there is a tract known as *Siddarabetta* inhabited by only one individual and he was made to come over to a neighbouring village on final enumeration day. At first the Deputy Commissioners of Districts proposed a number of tracts to be treated as non-synchronous but subsequently only such of the tracts as involved special dangers and inconveniences were treated as such and all others were constituted into ordinary blocks.

As regards the enumeration on Railways, the rules framed by the Durbar applied to the uncaded lines of State Railways. Two of the officers of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company were appointed as Charge Superintendents over the two sections of the uncaded portions as noted in the margin, the subordinate Railway staff acting as Enumerators, with the Chief Station Master as the Supervisor. The enumeration of residents within the limits of the distant signals was undertaken by the Railway staff with the usual procedure of preliminary and final enumerations, tenements beyond the above limits, if any, being included within the village or town including the same. The Census of the ceded portions of Railways in the State was vested in the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore, and this was divided into three charges, 16, 16 (a) and 16 (b), under the superintendence of the District Traffic Superintendent, Bangalore City, District Loco Superintendent, Bangalore, and Assistant Engineer, Arsikere, respectively. Bangalore Station, workshops, and staff quarters of Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge sections formed exclusively charge No. 16 (a).

The travellers on the Census night were enumerated by the Railway staff when issuing tickets for the journey, enumeration passes being issued to them at the same time to prevent another enumeration of these at their destinations or in the train. Passengers in trains who were found not enumerated anywhere by the 11th morning were enumerated then and there.

27. **The Provisional Totals.**—On the day following the final Census, *i.e.*, on the morning of the 11th March 1911, Enumerators met their respective Supervisors at places previously agreed upon and compiled the Enumerators' abstracts, which were in turn consolidated into Circle Summaries after being carefully checked as prescribed in the Code. Then the Circle Summaries were handed over to the Charge Superintendents with all the schedule books. The Charge Superintendent got the Charge Summary compiled out of these and, in cases where the Charge Superintendent was not the Amildar of the Taluk, sent the summary to the latter

officer for the Taluk Summary being got up. The several Charge and Taluk Summaries were then submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of the District. The latter with the help of his office staff and the Assistant Commissioners had the totals for the district made up out of the Charge Summaries and telegraphed the figures to the Census Superintendent at Bangalore. Para 4 of Section X of the Census Procedure Code prescribed the telegraphing of the provisional totals of each district by the Deputy Commissioners to the Census Commissioner for India as well as to the Census Superintendent, Bangalore. But the Census Commissioner for India having in his letter No. 88, dated the 27th January 1911, intimated that only the figures for the State as a whole were required by him, the Deputy Commissioners were instructed accordingly and they sent in the figures to this office on the dates noted below. The provisional totals of the Civil and Military Station and Ceded Railways were also received in this office as per Census Commissioner's No. 245, dated 17th February 1911.

Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	...	...	...	11th March 1911.
Bangalore City	...	...	...	Do
Birur-Shimoga Railway Section	...	...	...	13th March 1911.
Bangalore-Nanjangud Section	...	...	...	14th March 1911.
Chitaldrug District	...	...	...	Do
Kolar District	...	...	...	Do
Tumkur District	...	...	...	Do
Hassan District	...	...	...	Do
Bangalore District	...	...	...	Do
Kadur District	...	...	...	15th March 1911.
Mysore City and District	...	...	...	Do
Shimoga District	...	...	...	Do

Special arrangements were made in this office to compile the provisional totals for the whole State and the totals thus compiled were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at Calcutta on the 17th March 1911. The totals telegraphed were for the whole State including the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Figures were also furnished for each of the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. A memorandum on the provisional totals under the heads (1) Occupied houses, (2) Population, both sexes, (3) Population, males only and (4) Population, females only, comparing these with the figures of 1901 was published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 23rd March 1911.

According to the provisional total thus reached, the population of Mysore State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, numbered 5,806,796 persons, consisting of 2,934,651 males and 2,872,145 females.

The final totals which were made up after applying a variety of tests show a population of 5,806,193 persons consisting of 2,934,621 males and 2,871,572 females. This final figure shows a decrease of 603 as compared with the provisional total, being a difference of only about '01 per cent, thus testifying to the general efficiency of the Census arrangements. It may not be out of place to quote the following remarks of the Census Commissioner for India *re* the provisional totals for India:—"This work was so admirably done that the results for the whole of India were received complete on the 19th March, *i.e.*, within 9 days of the Census and were issued in print next day with full details not only for Provinces and Agencies but also for Districts and States and the principal towns. This constitutes a world's record. Not even in the smallest European States are the provisional totals published with the despatch attained in India. The accuracy of the figures thus obtained is also noteworthy. The net difference in the whole of India between them and those arrived at after detailed tabulation was only '04 per cent and for nearly half of this a mistake in one district in Burma was responsible."

The small difference above pointed out between the provisional figures and the final figures for Mysore was due in some cases to wrong totalling in the Enumerators' abstracts and consequently in Circle and Charge Summaries and in some cases to wrong serial numbering in the schedules, all of which were rectified during the progress of the examination of the schedules in the Abstraction Office.

28. The Industrial Census.—Simultaneously with the general population Census, a special census of all the industries of the State employing not less than 20 persons on the 10th March 1911, was taken to collect reliable information regarding recent industrial developments in the State. The results of this census

are tabulated in Table XV—B in four parts. The first part deals with the provincial summary, the second distributes the several industries by districts, the third comprises particulars of ownership of factories, and the fourth furnishes information regarding the caste or race of the managers of factories, etc. (In addition to this a register of mines, factories, etc., was compiled and printed separately). The various industries are classified under 14 groups in the Table referred to above according to the products thereof.

At first the schedules of the industrial census pertaining to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, had been sent up to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, for abstraction and tabulation. Subsequently the Census Commissioner for India issued instructions that the statistics should be included in the Mysore Tables, whereupon, the schedules were transmitted to my office from Madras. Suitable slips for the Industrial statistics were printed and all processes for the abstraction and tabulation of these statistics were got through under my personal supervision and the Tables compiled by a special section formed for the purpose.

The results of the Industrial Census show that there are 327 industrial concerns (including the 21 of the Civil and Military Station) employing 58,631 persons. Of the 306 industrial concerns in the State, 242 are coffee plantations and 6 are gold mines. These are the leading industries affording employment to a large number of labourers in the State. The remaining 58 relate to other industries such as cotton and woollen mills, brick and tile works.

The districts of Kadur and Hassan show 173 and 80 industrial concerns respectively and in both, coffee plantations form the major portion numbering 163 and 77 respectively.

Of the most important industrial concerns of the Eastern Division may be mentioned the Government Press, the waterworks of Bangalore and Mysore, the electric works at Sivasamudraui, Bangalore and Mysore, and the cotton mills of Bangalore.

29. Estimates for Forms, etc., and their Supply.—The Deputy Commissioners of districts were asked to send in an indent for Census forms, block lists, circle lists, general and household schedules, travellers' tickets and enumeration book covers. When indents were received, the Press Superintendent was instructed to supply the required number of forms to the Deputy Commissioners of districts for distribution to Amildars and Deputy Amildars, etc. The exact number of all these supplied and the number used up in the case of enumeration book covers, block lists and general schedules is noted in statement No. II appended to this chapter. Schedule books of various sizes, i.e., containing different number of pages, were made up stitched at the Government Press and sent direct to the Amildars and Deputy Amildars, etc., from the Press on indents received in the office. The indents for books of different sizes were prepared on the basis of the number of houses in each block, the size of which varied considerably in different localities according to local conditions. The supply of schedules in book-form is generally reported to be more advantageous than their supply in loose sheets, as in the latter case, the trouble of stitching by inexperienced people is attended with risk of confusion at the critical moment of final enumeration. For example, Mr. P. R. W. Wetherall, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan, says that the supply of books stitched at the Press direct to the several taluks and sub-taluks is decidedly an improvement over the method adopted during the last Census of 1901, when loose schedules were supplied to the District Office for distribution.

Mr. C. Srikanteswara Iyer, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, remarks—

"The supply of these stitched into books of various sizes in the Press is decidedly preferable to their supply in loose sheets as was done on the previous occasions as much time and labour that was involved in having them stitched locally was saved, while a feature of tidiness and neatness was imparted to them which would have been difficult of attainment otherwise. The system is also likely to economise material to some extent."

Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, opines—

"There is no doubt that the system of issuing enumeration books bound at the Government Press is very convenient as it saves time and labour. The main objection to this system is a certain amount of wastage of forms which is inevitable and there is some difficulty in inserting house-hold schedules in stitched books."

Statement IV appended to this chapter gives the information regarding kind, quantity and cost of paper used for printing Census matter.

30. Census Act and Prosecutions.—The Census Regulation No. I of 1910, framed on the lines of the India Census Act, was passed on the 24th August 1910 with such alterations as local conditions required. In pursuance of the provisions contained in this Regulation, Government directed that Census should be regarded as of paramount importance while it lasted and that it was the duty of officials and non-officials entrusted with the Census work to see that the rules and instructions issued by the Census Superintendent for the conduct and guidance of Census officers in taking the Census were carried out with efficiency and accuracy as required by the said Regulation.

As this was the fifth general Census of the State, it was found that the necessity for putting in force the penal provisions of the Regulation arose only in a very few cases. Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, reports that "the penal provisions of the Census Regulation were not called into requisition except in one or two cases since there was very little or no difficulty in getting information from the people. One was the case of a certain patel in the Yedatore Taluk who on account of indifference to Census work was departmentally punished with suspension. Another case was reported from Chamrajnagar where a Census officer was assaulted by a patel. The accused was convicted on appeal and sentenced to undergo one month's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 50."

Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar, Deputy Commissioner, Kadir District, states that "among the enumerators appointed, one shanbhog in the Mudgere Kasba having misbehaved and neglected his work, he was suspended and his work was entrusted to another."

31. Attitude of the Public.—There was no difficulty in obtaining the information required for the several columns of the schedule. The demeanour of the people in regard to Census work was friendly and inspired by a co-operative spirit. There was no reluctance on the part of the head of a family to give out the number and particulars of the persons in his household except in a few cases of Musalman families where there was some unwillingness to give the names of female members, a contingency which was foreseen and provided for by a direction not to insist upon eliciting the name but to enter the person merely as "female" followed by all the other particulars relating to her.

Mention has already been made of the determination of certain sections of the community to return themselves as Brahmans and to refuse to furnish particulars unless they were entered as Brahmans. But dissatisfaction and opposition were practically surmounted by the Government issuing the following orders:—

- (1) Fl. 4197—Cen. 34-10-2, dated the 11th February 1911, permitting Devangas to return themselves as Devanga Brahmans.
- (2) Fl. 4268—Cen. 32-10, dated the 15th February 1911, permitting Panchalas to return themselves as Visva Brahmans.
- (3) Fl. 3961—Cen. 31-10, dated the 25th January 1911, permitting Lingayats to return themselves as Lingadhari or Veerasaiva Brahmans, Lingadhari or Veerasaiva Kshatriyas.
- (4) Fl. 3582—Cen. 25-10-2, dated the 27th December 1910, permitting Komaties to return themselves as Vaisyas.

32. District Census Expenditure.—Statement III appended to this chapter gives the information under all heads regarding Census expenditure in districts. A lump sum grant of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by Government for Census expenditure, out of which amounts were allotted to the several districts according to their requirements as noted in the margin. The Deputy Commissioners of districts in their turn allotted amounts to the several taluks

Bangalore	...	Rs. 2,000+200
Kolar	...	Rs. 1,200+180
Tumkur	...	Rs. 1,000
Mysore	...	Rs. 2,000+250+170
Hassan	...	Rs. 700
Kadir	...	Rs. 600
Shimoga	...	Rs. 500
Chitaldrug	...	Rs. 600

and placed the amount at the disposal of the Amildars. The Amildars incurred the expenditure on their own responsibility drawing the amounts according to requirements on abstract contingent bills and submitted detailed contingent bills monthly to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, who forwarded the same to

my office for transmission after my countersignature to the Comptroller to Government for adjustment. On the representation of the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar, the entertainment of a clerk was sanctioned in each of these districts exclusively for Census work, owing to the extra heavy work connected with the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields respectively. The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District incurred further extra expenditure of Rs. 150 in the shape of allowances to two clerks in the Mysore City Municipal Office for overtime work on account of Census and this too was sanctioned by Government.

33. Some Suggestions for the Future.—It is not possible to forecast at present the conditions under which the next Census will be taken, but assuming that the present system is adopted, the following suggestions will be found useful.

(i) It has been customary for a general list of villages to be got ready before the Census Superintendent enters on his duties. The charge list or list of villages is then prepared after scrutiny of the general list already prepared. Inasmuch as the information available in the latter is mostly incorporated in the charge list and as the agency that prepare the two statements are the same, *viz.*, Taluk and Sub-Divisional Officers, it is a matter for consideration, in view of the onerous work a general Census usually throws on these busy officers, whether the first list to be prepared by them may not embody once and for all, the information required from the later list, thus doing away with the necessity of a subsequent statement being prepared.

(ii) The instructions to Supervisors and Enumerators may be issued in handy book form for facility of use, instead of in the usual foolscap size.

(iii) The portion of the Census Procedure Code relating to Railways need not be distributed to Supervisors and Enumerators other than those deputed for the Census of Railways and may be issued in English separately from the main body of the Code.

(iv) Considerable difficulty is experienced and much time spent both in the Census Superintendent's Office and in the offices of the Deputy Commissioners in bringing to a tally with the figures of the preceding Census, the number of villages and population thereof, respecting territorial units which have been reconstituted or newly formed in the decade preceding the Census. This trouble will be obviated by the Census records being kept up to date along with the Revenue Survey records whenever a Government order is issued affecting in whatever degree the existing administrative units; the adjustments can be at once made and authoritatively noted in the records for future guidance.

(v) The rule of allotting one page of a schedule to each occupied house, irrespective of the number of individuals in it, the unoccupied house numbers being merely entered with the remark "unoccupied," on the top of the schedule before the entry of the number of the next occupied house, was found by the Enumerators difficult to understand. Instead of this, the rule observed in British India, *viz.*, that the houses may be enumerated as they occur and as space is required, a line being left at the close of the entries, relating to a house, occupied or unoccupied, may with advantage be adopted, the heading 'house number' at top being brought within the schedule as column 1 and the instructions to Enumerators being revised accordingly.

(vi) In the schedule, the heading of the column of age may read more clearly as 'age last birthday.'

(vii) The separate column 14 for literacy in English may be omitted as it is included in column 13. In the British India Schedule the case is different as the column showing literacy does not specify the languages in which literate.

(viii) A doubt has been raised as to whether the serial numbers in columns 2 and 4 in the House List and Block List are the same or different. The interpretation placed at this Census differs from that given at the last Census (*vide page 151, Appendix 18 of the Administrative Report for 1901*). To prevent a recurrence of this doubt, it is desirable to change the heading of column 4 into "serial No. of each house *ordinarily occupied*" and to substitute "Family in each *occupied house*" for "Families in each house" in the top heading of columns 4 and 5.

An alternative and perhaps preferable method is to omit column 4 and have only one serial number for the buildings, to renumber the existing columns and to leave a blank in existing column 5 against vacant houses.

(ix) To meet the suggestions of the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, column 7 of the General Schedule may be rearranged into two sub-columns thus:—

Caste, Tribe, or Race	
(a) Caste and Sub-caste in the case of Hindus and Jains.	(b) Tribe or Race in the case of others.

(x) More space may be given to columns 2, 4, 8 and 9, of the general schedule as suggested by some of the Deputy Commissioners, column 4 being further arranged thus:—

Sex	
Male (a)	Female (b)

(xi) The specimen schedule may be amplified to meet the suggestions of the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District.

(xii) The numbering of blocks in the Circle summary (Form No. 15) may be revised in conformity with para 9 of Chapter III regarding Circle lists, as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldurg District.

(xiii) A model diagram showing the numbering of houses in a typical village may be issued as desired by some of the Deputy Commissioners.

(xiv) An alphabetical list of castes showing the sub-castes under each, based on the monographs of the Ethnographic Survey may be issued for the use of the Census staff with a note that it is not exhaustive.

(xv) The supplementary instructions to Enumerators (para 20, *Section (2) Procedure* of Chapter VI) may be consolidated with the other paras as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldurg District.

(xvi) The question as to how plague sheds should be numbered depends on the circumstances of each case; such as—

(a) whether the persons vacating the houses put up sheds in the same block or in different blocks,

(b) whether the families live separately in the sheds as before or camp together.

The matter may therefore be left to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioners.

The Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Shimoga have however reported that they were able to carry out without difficulty the circular on the subject.

I.—CENSUS DIVISIONS AND AGENCY.

District	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per		
	Charges	Circles	Blocks	Charge Superintendents	Supervisors	Enumerators	Charge Superintendent	Supervisor	Enumerator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bangalore ...	11	377	4,986	11	377	3,993	15,540	432	43
Kolar ...	20	351	5,706	19	351	4,374	8,132	432	31
Tumkur ...	11	318	4,966	11	318	3,960	13,167	411	37
Mysore ...	25	471	8,091	25	471	4,961	11,216	703	68
Hassan ...	15	257	4,211	15	257	3,019	7,863	459	38
Shimoga ...	10	289	3,626	10	289	3,080	10,111	350	33
Kadur ...	9	231	2,491	9	231	2,121	7,612	295	32
Chitaldrug ...	10	273	3,421	10	273	2,970	9,427	370	35

II.—NUMBER OF FORMS SUPPLIED AND USED.

District	(a) = Supplied.				(b) = Used.				Other forms issued		
	Enumeration book covers		Block lists		General schedules						
					Actual No.		Per 100 houses				
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	Household schedules	Boat tickets	Travelers' tickets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bangalore ...	1,423	1,238	8,566	7,915	2,33,450	2,31,329	105	101	1,181	...	7,000
Kolar ...	565	433	9,155	8,614	1,96,310	1,95,300	98	97	695	...	8,800
Tumkur ...	500	400	8,000	7,612	2,14,079	2,12,111	97	96	96	...	7,820
Mysore ...	1,022	617	11,533	10,620	2,47,795	2,43,062	77	76	69	...	5,665
Hassan ...	490	205	6,000	5,519	1,70,273	1,68,011	93	92	126	...	4,140
Shimoga ...	1,206	961	6,211	5,511	1,46,810	1,40,310	143	137	91	...	6,615
Kadur ...	160	129	5,000	4,465	81,205	80,370	93	92	145	...	4,700
Chitaldrug ...	510	387	3,920	3,886	1,62,105	1,63,390	112	109	29	...	5,330

III.—DISTRICT CENSUS CHARGES.

District	District Office Establishment	House numbering	Remuneration of Census officers	Traveling allowance of Census officers	Local purchase of stationery	Postage	Freight	Miscellaneous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bangalore ...	175 13 4	992 13 0	88 8 9	...	485 4 3	...	23 4 0	90 6 0	1,846 1 4
Kolar ...	93 6 9	185 3 2	...	...	455 8 8	...	96 7 0	95 12 6	931 6 1
Tumkur ...	...	73 6 6	...	...	467 0 6	...	62 2 6	64 3 0	666 12 6
Mysore ...	...	718 14 10	...	...	414 12 7	...	103 12 3	23 4 3	1,260 11 11
Hassan ...	12 14 6	149 6 6	...	...	257 10 8	...	82 12 0	16 11 6	505 8 8
Shimoga ...	77 6 6	25 14 6	...	...	33 12 0	...	134 16 6	31 13 6	231 7 6
Kadur ...	...	115 0 6	23 12 0	...	264 9 8	...	64 6 0	...	477 12 0
Chitaldrug ...	...	60 4 3	...	...	138 11 8	...	96 1 0	69 7 0	363 7 11

IV.—SIZE, QUANTITY, COST, ETC., OF PAPER USED FOR CENSUS FORMS, ETC.

Serial No.	Name of forms issued	Kind of paper	Size of paper	Quantity of paper		Cost		
				Rms.	Qr. S.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Correction slip No. 5	Badami demy	One-ninth	0	2 7	0	4	6
2	Order of appointment of Census Super- visors	Printing fcap.	Half	0	2 3	0	3	3
3	Addenda to Census Procedure Code, Part III	Badami royal	One-eighth	12	11 7	30	14	3
4	Code of Procedure, Census of Railways	Printing fcap.	Full	6	17 20	12	15	0
		Badami fcap.	Full	0	19 10	2	6	4
5	Correction slip No. 1 to the Code of Abstraction	Badami royal	One-twelfth	0	3 10	0	7	0
6	No. A. Register of Railway premises ...	Printing demy	Full	0	6 5	0	14	0
7	No. C. Register of Census Forms issued	Do	Full	0	6 5	0	14	0
8	List of Industries	Printing fcap.	Half	0	0 6	0	0	4
9	List of Manufactories in the Province...	Do	Full	0	18 15	1	12	0
		Badami fcap. 16 lbs. ...	Full	0	6 5	0	11	10
10	List of Mohallas or Divisions, etc. ...	Printing fcap.	Half	0	10 5	0	15	4
11	List of Railway buildings, etc. ...	Do	Full	0	12 5	1	2	4
12	List of Distant signals within the Rail- way limits	Printing demy	Full	0	12 5	1	11	5
13	List of birth-places	Badami royal	One-sixteenth	0	5 18	0	11	4
14	List of Christian Sects (List I) books ...	Printing fcap.	Full	1	10 10	2	13	9
15	List of Holdings in the several taluks ...	Do	Full	2	0 14	3	13	2
16	Letters Nos. 1048 and 1049	Do	Half	1	0 5	1	14	5
17	Letter forms	M. M. fcap.	Half	0	7 11	0	13	10
18	Docket forms addressed to the Superin- tendent, Government Press	Do	Half	0	4 7	0	7	10
19	Reminder Forms	Double fcap.	Half	0	9 13	0	12	3
20	Sorting Ticket No. II	Printing fcap.	Half	0	14 4	1	5	4
21	Do No. III	Do	Quarter	0	1 2	0	1	8
22	Do No. IV	Badami royal	Half	0	2 5	0	4	4
23	Do No. V	Printing fcap.	Half	0	6 3	0	9	3
24	Do Caste, sects, etc.	Do	Half	1	10 9	2	13	9
25	Do No. VIII	Badami royal	Half	2	10 9	6	3	0
26	Special sorting ticket for Emigrants ...	Do	Half	3	0 10	7	6	10
27	Memorandum No. 14, dated 14th Octo- ber 1911	Do	One-eighth	7	10 20	18	8	8
28	Addenda No. 2 (Kanarese) to Census Procedure Code	Do	Quarter	2	10 8	6	2	11
29	Progress Report of Railway Census work	Printing fcap.	Full	0	4 5	0	6	5
30	Slip No. 2 of Railways	Red fcap.	Half	0	10 4	1	2	4
31	Slip No. 5 of Railways	Badami demy	One-eighth	0	5 2	0	10	0
32	Official Memo. No. 2043, dated 16th Janu- ary 1911	Printing fcap.	Half	0	3 3	0	4	9
33	Official Memo unsigned	Do	Half	0	0 12	0	0	10
		Br. cartridge dl. rl. ...	One-sixth	0	7 6	2	4	3
34	English covers to Enumeration books...	Printing fcap.	Half	1	0 20	1	15	1
		Do	Full	1	10 11	2	13	9
35	Examination of Schedules	Do	Full	0	16 6	1	8	6
36	Slip copying	Do	Full	0	3 13	0	4	6
37	Industrial Census labels	Double fcap.	One-twelfth	0	3 13	0	4	6
38	Badami paper (blank) sheets	Badami fcap.	Half	12	1 7	29	10	7
39	Provisional Totals of the Census for 1911	Printing fcap.	Full	4	1 3	7	9	9
40	Authorized abbreviations slips copying	Do	Quarter	0	5 2	0	7	8
41	Special sorting ticket for European British-born subjects	Badami royal	One-third	5	0 14	12	5	10
42	Alphabetical Index of castes, etc. ...	Printing fcap.	Full	4	1 3	7	9	9
		Badami fcap.	Full	1	0 0	2	7	4
43	Compilation register tickets	Paste board	One-forty-fifth.	18	boards	0	15	10

STATEMENT NO. IV.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of forms issued	Kind of paper	Size of paper	Quantity of paper			Cost		
				lms.	qr.	s.	Rs.	a.	p.
44	Index of castes and tribes, etc.	{ Printing fcap. ...	Full	12	3	9	22	13	3
		{ Badami fcap. ...	Full	1	0	0	2	7	4
45	Classified scheme of occupations, etc....	Printing fcap. ...	Full	2	0	14	3	13	0
46	Tests for checking Census Tables, Part I	Do ...	Full	0	4	5	0	6	4
47	District compilation register	Badami royal ...	One-sixteenth.	0	1	14	0	3	3
48	Census certificate books	Printing fcap. ...	Half	0	0	3	0	0	2
		Do ...	Full	19	5	8	36	2	0
49	Classified list of occupations, etc.	{ Badami fcap. ...	Full	1	0	0	2	7	4
50	Imperial Table XV-E, (Statistics of Industries) Parts I to IV.	Printing fcap. ...	Full	1	1	21	2	5	6
51	Tests for checking Census Tables	Do ...	Full	0	4	5	0	6	4
52	Labels of occupations for Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Bangalore City and Mysore City.	{ Do ...	Full	2	0	9	3	12	7
		{ Printing demy ...	One-third	0	13	11	1	14	4
53	Big size comparative statement of castes.	Printing fcap. ...	Half	0	6	3	0	9	2
54	Small size comparative statement of castes.	Do ...	Quarter	0	3	1	0	4	7
55	Small size comparative statement of birth-place.	Do ...	Quarter	0	3	1	0	4	7
56	Doubt submitted	Do ...	One-eighth	0	7	16	0	11	6
57	Labels for ticket No. VII	Printing demy ...	One-third	0	8	3	1	2	3
58	Correction slip No. 3 to the Code of Instructions for Abstraction and Tabulation	Printing fcap. ...	Quarter	0	5	2	0	7	8
59	Correction slip to the provisional issue of the classified list of occupations.	Do ...	Half	0	10	4	0	15	3
60	Note on the principals adopted, etc.	Do ...	Full	2	0	14	3	13	0
61	Dependents actual workers...	Do ...	Full	2	0	9	3	12	7
62	Labels for Table XV-B	Printing demy ...	Half	0	15	7	2	2	4
63	Two packets of letter-heads printed	M. M. fcap. ...	Half	0	5	3	0	9	5
64	Badami papers (blank) cut into $\frac{1}{2}$ sheets	.....	.....	6	0	0	14	12	0
65	Alphabetical index of occupations	Printing fcap. ...	Full	1	10	5	2	13	4
66	Labels of occupations for Mysore State except Cities	Do ...	Full	2	0	14	3	13	0
67	Labels of occupations, half-sheet	Do ...	Full	1	0	7	1	14	5
68	Provincial Table I	Do ...	Full	0	2	15	0	4	5
69	Do II	Do ...	Full	0	2	5	0	3	4
70	Table I	Badami royal ...	Half	0	3	7	0	6	7
71	Do II	Do ...	Half	0	1	3	0	2	3
72	Do III—compilation register	Badami demy ...	Full	3	0	12	7	7	0
73	Do VI do	Badami royal ...	Half	0	2	13	0	5	1
74	Do VII do	Do ...	Half	0	2	15	0	5	3
75	Do VIII do	Do ...	Half	1	11	9	3	13	9
76	Do IX do	Do ...	Half	0	2	20	0	5	5
77	Do X do	Do ...	Half	0	3	3	0	6	3
78	Do XI do	Do ...	Half	0	5	6	0	10	6
79	Do XII do	Do ...	Half	6	4	23	15	5	10
80	Do XII-A do	Do ...	Quarter	0	0	22	0	1	9
81	Do XIII do	Do ...	Half	0	2	17	0	5	5
82	Do XIV do	Do ...	Half	0	1	15	0	3	3
83	Do XV do	Do ...	Half	0	1	15	0	3	3
84	Do XV-A do	Do ...	Half	1	6	6	3	3	10
85	Do XV-B do	Do ...	Half	0	1	15	0	3	3
86	Do XV-C do	Do ...	Quarter	0	5	15	0	11	3
87	Do XVI do	Do ...	Half	0	17	17	2	2	8
88	Do XVII do	Do ...	Half	0	13	0	1	9	7

STATEMENT NO. IV.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of forms issued	Kind of paper	Size of paper	Quantity of paper		Cost
				Rms.	Qr. S.	Rs. a. p.
89	Table XVIII Compilation register	Badami royal	Half	0	1 0	0 2 0
90	Form A 1	Printing fcap.	Half	80	16 4	151 8 4
91	Do 1	Badami royal	One-sixteenth.	5	0 13	12 5 9
92	Do 5	Br. cartridge dl. fcap.	Quarter	2	7 4	9 6 10
93	Do 94	Badami demy	One-ninth	0	4 13	0 9 1
94	Do 11	Do	Half	5	0 15	12 5 11
95	Do 11½	Badami royal	Half	0	15 4	1 13 10
96	Do 12½	Printing fcap.	Half	0	8 3	0 12 3
97	Do 13	Do	Half	4	10 14	8 8 0
98	Do 14	Do	Half	0	16 4	1 8 3
99	Do 15	Badami demy	Half	9	0 22	19 12 0
100	Do 17	Br. cartridge dl. fcap.	One-eighth	10	5 17	41 2 2
101	Do 18	Badami demy	Full	8	1 0	19 11 8
102	Do 18½	Badami royal	Quarter	0	5 2	0 10 2
103	Do 19½	Do	Quarter	0	5 2	0 10 2
104	Do 20	Do	Half	7	10 21	18 9 0
105	Do 21	Do	Half	7	10 21	18 9 0
106	Do 22	Do	Half	10	1 2	24 11 8
107	Do 23	Do	Quarter	37	13 20	92 11 0
108	Do 24	Do	Half	7	10 21	18 9 0
109	Do 24	Do	Half	7	10 21	18 9 0
110	Do 25	Do	Half	10	1 2	24 11 8
111	Do 27	Do	Quarter	3	15 11	9 4 6
112	Do 28	Do	Quarter	3	19 12	9 19 6
113	Do 29	Do	Half	5	0 15	12 5 11
114	Do 31	Do	Half	1	10 6	3 11 6
115	Do 32	Do	Half	1	18 7	4 11 4
116	Do 32	Do	Half	1	10 6	3 11 6
117	Do 33	Do	Quarter	6	0 16	14 13 4
118	Do 35	Do	Half	1	4 5	2 15 7
119	Do 36	Do	Half	10	1 2	24 11 8
120	Do 37	Do	Half	2	0 7	4 15 3
121	Do 38.1	Do	Half	2	0 7	4 15 3
122	Do 38.2	Do	Half	16	1 17	39 8 9
123	Do 39	Do	Quarter	4	0 11	9 14 3
124	Do 40	Do	Half	10	1 2	24 11 8
125	Do 41	Do	Half	2	10 9	6 8 1
126	Do 39/3	Do	Half	0	6 5	0 13 11
126	Indent for Census forms (Form B)	Printing demy	Full	0	5 3	0 7 8
127	Proclamation forms Kanarese	Printing fcap.	Half	0	5 3	0 7 8
128	Do Tamil	Do	Half	0	10 9	0 11 9
129	Letter forms half-sheet	M. M. fcap.	Half	0	6 3	0 9 2
130	Industrial Census totalling form	Printing fcap.	Half	0	15 4	1 13 10
131	Compilation register (special table of immigrants)	Badami royal	Half	0	15 4	1 13 10
132	Order of appointment to Census Enumerator's book of 100 pages	Do	Quarter	0	4 10	0 8 10
133	Order of appointment of Census Enumerator's book of 50 pages	Do	Quarter	5	5 16	12 15 10
133		Br. cartridge dl. rl.	Quarter	0	2 5	0 11 0
134	Form 14A	Printing fcap.	Half	0	2 3	0 3 2
135	Brown cartridge big covers	Br. cartridge	Half	0	3 11	0 13 9

STATEMENT No. IV.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of forms issued	Kind of paper	Size of paper	Quantity of paper			Cost		
				Rms.	Qr.	S.	Rs.	a.	p.
136	Special Industrial Census of India books.	Printing feap. ...	Full ...	0	10	6	0	15	4
137	Special Industrial Census of India spare sheets.	Do ...	Full ...	0	4	5	0	6	4
138	Code of Instructions for Abstraction and Tabulation.	Do ...	Full ...	4	6	3	8	1	3
138		Blue feap. ...	Full ...	0	8	0	1	13	2
139	Code of Instructions for abstraction office, Section 1.	Printing feap. ...	Full ...	1	4	6	2	4	4
140	Slip sorting. Section IV ...	Do ...	Full ...	6	7	7	11	15	0
		Badami feap. ...	Full ...	1	16	0	4	6	10
141	List showing the order in which the districts, etc., to be named and numbered.	Printing feap. ...	Half ...	0	3	3	0	4	8
142	Circular letter addressed to Deputy Commissioners with signature.	Do ...	Full ...	0	4	4	0	6	3
143	Circular letter addressed to Deputy Commissioners without signature.	Do ...	Full ...	0	1	0	0	1	6
144	C. S. No. 20 ...	Tab-sized-feap. ...	Half ...	0	10	14	1	12	1
145	Sorting statements No. 1 to 6 each ...	Printing feap. ...	Full ...	0	4	18	0	7	2
146	Circular letter to Deputy Commissioners of districts, signed	Do ...	Half ...	0	10	4	0	15	3
147	Do unsigned	Do ...	Half ...	0	0	12	0	0	9
148	Circular No. 21, unsigned ...	Do ...	Half ...	0	4	3	0	6	2
149	Circular No. 22, with signature	Do ...	Half ...	0	4	3	0	6	2
150	Do without signature	Do ...	Half ...	0	0	11	0	0	10
151	Census calendar for 1910-11	Do ...	Full ...	0	4	6	0	6	3
152	Census Commissioner's letter No. 691	Do ...	Full ...	0	3	5	0	4	9
153	Circular No. 20, signed ...	Do ...	Full ...	0	8	5	0	12	3
154	Circular No. 20, unsigned ...	Do ...	Full ...	0	1	0	0	1	6
155	Circular No. 21 ..	Do ...	Full ...	0	8	5	0	12	3
156	Circular No. 29 re hospitals, without signature.	Do ...	Half ...	0	0	13	0	1	0
157	Circular No. 29 re hospitals, with signature.	Do ...	Half ...	0	10	3	0	15	2
158	Circular No. 31, with signature	Do ...	Full ...	1	0	5	1	14	3
159	Circular No. 31, without signature	Do ...	Full ...	0	1	0	0	1	6
160	Circular No. 32, with signature	Do ...	Half ...	0	10	3	0	15	2
161	Circular No. 32, without signature	Do ...	Half ...	0	1	0	0	1	6
162	Circular letter dated 16th January 1911	Do ...	Full ...	0	14	16	1	6	0
163	Circular No. 31, unsigned ...	Do ...	Full ...	0	0	13	0	1	0
164	Do signed ...	Do ...	Half ...	0	10	3	0	15	2
165	Compilation. Section V ...	Printing feap. ...	Half ...	5	9	2	10	3	8
		Badami feap. ...	Full ...	1	16	0	4	6	10
166	Correction slip No. 2 (Railways)	Badami demy ...	One-ninth ...	0	5	6	0	10	6
167	Correction slip No. 3 to the Census Procedure Code.	Blue feap. ...	Half ...	1	10	6	4	8	6
168	Correction slip No. 4 ...	Badami feap. ...	Quarter ...	0	15	3	1	14	2
169	Correction slip No. 3, Part III, Kanarese	Blue feap. ...	Quarter ...	3	0	17	9	1	5
170	Correction slip No. 3 of Railways	Printing feap. ...	Quarter ...	0	1	2	0	1	7
171	Correction slip No. 1 do	Badami feap. ...	Quarter ...	0	5	2	0	10	2
172	Form No. 1, charge list ...	Badami demy ...	Full ...	9	10	3	23	5	11
173	Form No. 2, Abstract of general village register.	Do ...	Full ...	2	7	7	5	13	0
174	Form No. 3, Short abstract of general village register No. 1.	Do ...	Full ...	1	7	9	3	6	0
175	Form No. 7, circle list ...	Do ...	Full ...	19	15	14	48	10	0

STATEMENT No. IV.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of forms issued	Kind of paper	Size of paper	Quantity of paper		Cost	
				Rms.	Qr. S.	Rs.	a. p.
176	Form No. 8, house list ...	Badami royal ...	One-third ...	123	12 10	503	14 7
177	Form No. 9, block list ...	Do ...	One-third ...	47	6 20	116	6 6
178	Form No. 10, general schedule ...	Do ...	One-third ...	98	9 22	212	2 4
179	Correction slip No. 1 ...	Printing leaf ...	Half ...	0	10 3	0	15 2
180	Form No. 12, household schedule ...	Badami royal ...	One-third ...	9	17 4	21	3 9
181	Form No. 11, the cover ...	Br. cartridge dl. rl. ...	One-third ...	3	4 10	20	2 6
182	Form No. 15, circle summary ...	Printing demy ...	Full ...	21	19 3	70	3 0
183	Form No. 16, charge summary ...	Blue color demy ...	Full ...	1	6 16	6	0 0
184	Form No. 17, district summary ...	Do ...	Full ...	0	5 10	1	3 10
185	Form No. 18, weekly progress report ...	Printing leaf ...	Full ...	15	15 19	29	10 0
186	Form No. 14, the cover ...	Br. cartridge dl. rl. ...	One-eighth ...	9	8 0	23	1 7
187	Form No. 12 with instructions (English).	Printing super royal ...	One-third ...	2	19 7	11	9 2
188	Form No. 12 with instructions (Kannara).	Badami demy ...	Half ...	2	16 9	6	14 10
189	Form No. 12 with instructions (Kannara).	Br. cartridge dl. rl. ...	One-sixth ...	0	19 14	6	2 9
190	Instruction to form No. 1 ...	Badami royal ...	Quarter ...	0	9 11	1	2 6
190	Special Industrial Census form B. & C.	Printing leaf ...	Full ...	4	0 14	7	9 0
191	Form A. List of Factories	Badami demy ...	Full ...	1	16 0	1	6 10
191	Form A. List of Factories	Printing demy ...	Full ...	0	10 20	1	8 2
192	Sanned forms, 1st class ...	Tub size leaf ...	Half ...	1	1 4	4	0 4
193	Do 2nd class ...	Do ...	Half ...	2	13 12	8	14 6
194	Do 3rd class ...	Do ...	Half ...	3	17 16	12	14 10
195	List of jattes, fairs, etc. ...	Printing leaf ...	Full ...	7	17 0	14	11 0
196	Kannara Kathhar...	Do ...	Half ...	10	4 17	33	7 3
197	Census Procedure Code, English	Do ...	Full ...	105	15 6	193	4 6
198	Census Procedure Code, Part I, Kannara.	Blue color leaf ...	Full ...	6	11 7	19	11 2
198	Census Procedure Code, Part I, Kannara.	Printing leaf ...	Full ...	11	0 7	25	4 6
199	Census Procedure Code, Part II, Kannara.	Badami double leaf ...	Half ...	1	19 17	5	4 4
199	Census Procedure Code, Part II, Kannara.	Printing leaf ...	Full ...	114	2 4	214	13 6
200	Census Procedure Code, Part III, Kannara.	Badami double leaf ...	Half ...	29	7 13	79	11 0
200	Census Procedure Code, Part III, Kannara.	Printing leaf ...	Full ...	909	7 15	1,757	3 6
201	Schedule of Agricultural etc.	Badami royal ...	Half ...	10	13 16	190	1 9
202	Instructions to Enumerator and ...	Do ...	Quarter ...	10	2 2	24	12 2
203	Enumeration table ...	Br. cartridge dl. leaf ...	One thirty ...	5	7 4	13	2 6
204	Index of enumeration ...	Badami leaf ...	One eighth ...	0	7 3	0	14 2
205	List of special ...	Printing leaf ...	Full ...	0	2 6	0	7 6
206	General schedule, Form No. 10 (Household schedule) List of 2 sheets						
207	Do do do do do						
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STATEMENT NO. IV.—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Name of forms issued	Kind of paper	Size of paper	Quantity of paper			Cost		
				Rms.	Qr.	S.	Rs.	a.	p.
218	Slips, Hindus	Dr. cartridge dl. fcap. ...	One-twenty-fourth.	409	15	2	1,999	0	3
219	Slips, Mussalmans	Badami double fcap. ...	One-twenty-fourth.	112	14	2	1,551	3	0
220	Slips, Christians	3 pie paper	Quarter ...	30	10	9	28	9	9
221	Slips, Animists	Blue double fcap. ...	One-twenty-fourth.	20	5	17	93	6	6
222	Slips, Jains	Slate-color demy ...	One-eighteenth	3	16	9	12	14	2
223	Slips, others	Cerise double fcap. ...	One-twenty-fourth	0	8	10	1	14	7
224	Correction slip No. 2 to the Code of Abstraction.	Blue-color fcap. ...	One-sixteenth...	0	1	8	0	3	3
225	Sorting Ticket, VI A for table XVII ...	Badami royal	One-sixth ...	0	13	12	1	10	7
226	Compilation register, annual and periods of European British Subjects, etc.	Do	Half ...	0	16	4	1	15	10
227	Form E, charge summary	Printing demy	Full ...	0	3	0	0	6	9
228	Form D, circle summary	Do	Full ...	0	5	0	0	11	3
229	Weekly progress report showing progress of compilation, etc.	Printing royal	Half ...	0	2	2	0	6	6

CHAPTER II.

ABSTRACTION AND TABULATION.

A. GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Introductory.—The general Census having been taken as described in the last Chapter, the work began of the compilation of the results embodied in the entries of the enumeration books into the prescribed Tables of statistics. For this purpose the slip system of abstraction, introduced with so much success in the Census of 1901, was adopted this time also. The working of this method in the present Census is described in the following paragraphs.

2. **The Abstraction Office.**—While the provisional totals were being collected in the Superintendent's Office, arrangements were made to start the Abstraction Office in time to receive the enumeration books that would be coming in very soon after the district totals were reported, and then to commence, in order, the several operations connected with abstraction and tabulation.

3. **Its Constitution.**—There was but one Abstraction Office for the State. This was placed in charge of the First Assistant to the Superintendent (Mr. M. Sadasiva Rao), who was also in immediate charge of the abstraction work of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, the Second Assistant (Mr. K. R. Krishnaswami Aiyengar), being placed in immediate charge of the abstraction work of the districts of Mysore, Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga. There were four clerks attached to the office for looking to office work and accounts. (*Vide* G. O. No. Fl. 4775-7—Cen. 40-10-2, dated 10th March 1911.)

The provision of office accommodation, of furniture and stationery, and of printed instructions, forms and blank slips is summarised at the outset before the working of the office is narrated.

4. **Location of Office.**—The office was located in the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College building, Fort, Bangalore City. A neighbouring building, "Ramamandiram," was also rented for the purpose. The increase of slip-copying sections and the slow progress of the necessary repairs to the first-named building (completed only at the end of June 1911 when slip-copying was finished) rendered the provision of additional accommodation absolutely necessary. After a temporary sojourn of some sections in the rooms of the Government High School building close by (the institution having stopped work for the summer vacation), a large and spacious flat (109' x 30') in the upper floor of a building in new Tharagupet, about 200 yards from the College building, was rented for the use of sections newly-formed in May 1911. This was, however, vacated early in July 1911, soon after the slip-copying was completed. The buildings were centrally situated, located fairly near to one another and in a healthy open locality.

5. **Equipment of Furniture.**—The collection of furniture was taken in hand early. Thirty-six almirahs, 2 big pigeonhole cases, 250 tables (without drawers) and 250 stools were got from the Government Secretariat Stores; the Local Examinations Office lent us 75 tables and 77 stools; and 50 tables, 200 stools and 35 chairs (armless, folding, wooden) were ordered from the local carpenters. Even with this stock of tables and stools, however, the Checkers attached to Sections had to be provided, when slip-copying was in full swing, with mats owing to want of a sufficient number of tables.

Twenty-three single racks and 1 double rack (of teakwood, the dimensions of a single rack being 8'-4" x 6'-0" x 2'-4", five tiers) were fitted up for the Records branch of the office. For the use of the Slip-copyists and of Sorters 450 dealwood sets of pigeonholes 250 of 24 holes each and (200 of 30) were provided. Dealwood boxes (250 in number, of a size calculated to get under a table) were used for the safe custody of slips during sorting. Daftar "chowks" were purchased as required for tying up the bundles of written-up slips.

6. **Stationery.**—Stationery was in the main locally purchased. The chief items were copying pencils and string jute, twine and thread. Balls of "Europe twine" were supplied by the Government Stationery Dépôt. Cartridge paper was freely supplied to pack up the written slips.

7. **Printed Instructions and Forms.**—The provision, early in March, of a Code of Instructions comprising sections on

- (i) the working of the Abstraction Office,
- (ii) the Examination of Schedules,
- (iii) Slip-copying,
- (iv) Slip-sorting, and
- (v) Compilation,

was one of the first measures accomplished in the direction of the equipment of the office. The drafting and printing of the sorting Tickets and Compilation Registers in the month of May 1911 necessitated an amplification and alteration of the sections on slip-sorting and compilation. Accordingly in the same month were issued revised sections dealing with the two processes. The other forms requisite for working the office were printed in due time and kept ready for use during the progress of the work. A list of birth-places, based on the information got from the Provincial Census Superintendents of other provinces and an index of castes based on the data of the last Census and the results of the researches of the officer in charge of the Ethnographic Survey in Mysore, were also issued for reference. Below is given a list of important printed matter made use of by the Abstraction Office up to the stage when sorting began:—

- (i) Code of Instructions for Abstraction and Tabulation with correction slips Numbers 1, 2 and 3.
- (ii) List of Taluks.
- (iii) List of Mohallas.
- (iv) List of Hoblies and Towns.
- (v) Label over enumeration books. (A. 4.)
- (vi) Requisition for Records. (A. 5.)
- (vii) Examiner's Ledger. (A. 11.)
- (viii) Examiner's Abstract. (A. 15.)
- (ix) Daily progress report of work done in each section. (A. 12.)
- (x) Weekly progress report of Assistant Superintendents. (A. 14.)
- (xi) List of authorised abbreviations.
- (xii) Facing sheet over slips. (A. 17.)
- (xiii) Compilation Register No. I. (A. 18.)
- (xiv) Label over District Compilation Register.
- (xv) Compilation Register No. I. (A. 19½) (for infirmities.)
- (xvi) List of Birth-places.
- (xvii) Index of Castes.

8. **Blank Slips.**—Blank slips were printed and stocked at the Government Press (on some of our racks lent for the purpose) long before the Abstraction Office opened work. Supplemental indents (mainly for slips of religions other than Hindu) were necessitated by the copyists being scattered in three separate buildings and these were promptly met by the Superintendent of the Government Press.

9. **The Records Branch and the Receipt of Enumeration Books.**—The Records branch (1 Record-keeper, 1 Assistant and 4 Daftarbands) began work on the 11th March 1911. The Census records—Schedule books, Circle lists, Enumerator's Abstracts, Circle and Charge Summaries—began to pour in from the 15th idem. By the end of the month were received the records of all units except Bangalore City and the taluks of Kankanhalli and Nagamangala. The records of these were received on the 10th, 19th and 5th April respectively. The schedule books of the Bangalore-Jalarpet railway line (for stations situated in the Mysore State) and the Kolar Gold Fields branch line were received in May 1911 from the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, to whose office the books had been sent by the Charge Superintendents concerned. The enumeration books were numbered serially for the taluk, the books for the railway stations within the limits of the same being put in their proper places, and before issue to working sections, were pasted over with a printed label on which could be entered the name of the taluk, the name of the village, the number of the book and the progress of slip-copying in both the stages of examination of schedules and writing of slips. A number of literate attenders were attached to the Records while this work was going on.

B. SLIP-COPYING.

10. **Examination of Schedules Preliminary to Slip-writing.**—The enumeration books received from the Charge Superintendents were scrutinized thoroughly in order that obvious mistakes and errors might be corrected and the totals of occupied houses, of population (and of literates) might be correctly made up as soon as possible as a check on the provisional totals. This process was, following the practice of the abstraction of 1901, kept separate and distinct and was considered a necessary preliminary to slip-copying. This "examination of schedules" as it was called, was begun on the 20th March with one section working at it.

11. **A Section Described.**—Here it is proposed to give a short account of the composition of a section. A section consisted of one Supervisor and 11 examiners, one of whom assisted the Supervisor when the examination of schedules and the writing of slips were being got through. There were two attenders attached to the section to help in bringing and returning the records, etc. The Supervisor was generally an official who was given an allowance of Rs. 10 (originally Rs. 5, raised to Rs. 10 from April 8th) per month in addition to his pay while serving in the Census Department. Examiners who were officials got a monthly local allowance of Rs. 5 (originally Rs. 3 raised to Rs. 5 from April 8th). Non-official examiners were paid Rs. 12 to 17 a month according to qualifications. The Supervisor and the examiners were chosen, as far as possible, from men who had experience in the abstraction work of the Census of 1901 or men who had taken part in the Enumeration work of the present Census. During the period of writing the slips, non-official examiners were paid by the job they turned out, *i.e.*, at the rate of 2 annas for every 100 slips correctly written up and passed as such. The officials had to turn out a minimum of 400 slips a day. Two or three sets of checkers on fixed pay (each set consisting of one reader and one checker), were attached to a section to check the written slips before the Supervisor got the slips pertaining to the several enumeration books sorted by religion and sex. For this sorting an additional attender was also given to each section.

12. **Examination of Schedules Described.**—For the examination of schedules, the books were issued one taluk at a time to each section. The examiners went through every entry carefully and corrected mistakes and filled up blanks in accordance with the rules printed for the purpose in the Abstraction Code. Where blanks or vague entries were puzzling or could not be rectified by a reference to these rules, the local officers were consulted. The serial number, if wrong, was corrected and after the numbers of occupied houses, literates, males and females, were counted up, the figures were posted in the examiner's abstract for the circle, which abstract was compared with the enumerator's abstract and circle summaries received from the Charge Superintendents.

13. **Errors Found.**—There were, of course, several mistakes in the schedules which were corrected during this stage of the work. A few omissions here and there under "Caste," "Religion," and "Occupation" were also rectified. The most notable errors were in the computation of occupied houses and literates, which the enumerators in their hurry to give the provisional totals neglected to do with due care and attention. Even in serial numbering in a very few instances there was a marked discrepancy.

14. **Numbering the Entries.**—At the end of the examination of schedules, there was the numbering serially by villages (Mohallas in the case of the cities) of the persons enumerated in the books. For this purpose, 25 automatic numbering machines were purchased. As a stamper with a numbering machine could number only 5,000 entries in a day, it was found that numbering with machines could not keep pace with the work of the examining sections. So numbering by hand in green ink was resorted to in addition. A varying number of numberers or stampers (each paid Rs. 10 a month) was attached to each section according to its needs, *i.e.*, the number of entries examined (each examiner could do as much as 2,000 entries a day).

15. **Strength of Establishment during this Period.**—This examination of schedules begun on the 20th March was completed on the 13th of May. Hereunder

is noted the information regarding the increase of sections during this stage of abstraction :—

From 1st April 1911	...	...	...	12 sections.
" 15th April 1911	...	...	...	15 "
" 29th April 1911	...	...	...	17* "

* Of these, 16 were engaged in examining the schedules while the other was checking and copying in registers the figures of the examiner's abstracts. This section also collected and examined the books for "Unpopulated" blocks, detached by the examiners of sections during examination of schedules. Such books were henceforward kept distinct from the main collection of enumeration books as no longer required for the processes of abstraction.

Head Supervisors.—Two Head Supervisors (C. Surasena Rao and R. Krishna Char) were appointed to assist in checking the work of sections. They joined duty early in May and were of much help thereafter in the subsequent stages of the work.

16. Training of Slip Copyists: the Number Employed.—Copies of the section of instructions on slip copying, together with the amendations thereto and lists of authorised abbreviations, were supplied to slip copyists to prepare them for their work. After a couple of days' training and coaching, the copyists began to write the slips. In the case of the enumeration books of districts that were examined and numbered, slip-writing was begun on the 4th May 1911 with 170 slip copyists. The gradual increase in the number of copyists employed is noted below :—

From 13th May 1911	...	...	...	250 copyists.
" 20th May 1911	...	...	...	270 "
" 27th May 1911	...	...	...	300 "
" 10th June 1911	...	...	...	310 "

17. Average Outturn.—The task of writing slips commenced on the 4th May 1911 and was completed by the end of June 1911. The average number of slips daily copied by a copyist was (a) during the first week 264; (b) when the work was in full swing, 683; and the general average worked up to 473. The maximum number of copyists employed at any one time was 310.

18. Infirmary Slips.—It was decided to have the slips for infirmities written separately. So at the close of slip-copying, one section of six slip copyists and a set of checkers was deputed to go through the schedule books and write the slips relating to the entries they came across of persons afflicted with any of the four specified infirmities, *i.e.*, insanity, deaf-mutism from birth, corrosive leprosy and total blindness of both eyes. The copyists (non-officials) were paid at the rate of eight annas for every 100 slips correctly written.

19. Industrial Census Slips.—In connection with the Industrial Census, slips had to be written from the schedules received. The blank slips were of ordinary white paper, red ink being used to print headings, etc. Four slip copyists (on fixed pay) wrote the slips in the Superintendent's Office for a few days in May 1911, and completed the work.

20. Issue of Enumeration Books and Blank Slips for Slip-copying.—The system on which enumeration books were issued for slip copying was as follows :—

All the books of a Hobli or Town were issued at a time to a section. Blank slips were issued in bundles of 500 in the case of Hindu, Musalman, Christian, Jain and Animist slips. The "other" religion slips being very few, were distributed to supervisors sparingly for issue to copyists as occasion arose for their use. The Record-keeper maintained a register to show the receipt of blank slips received from the Press and another in the form of a ledger to show issues of these to sections. The Supervisors maintained a register showing issues of slips to copyists. Care was taken to see that no slips were removed from the office. The supplementary indents necessitated by slip-copying being carried on simultaneously in three different buildings (*vide* para 8 above) were passed on to the Superintendent, Government Press, for kind compliance. The increase in the numbers of blank slips of Hindu, Musalman and Christian religions (calculated so as to leave a sufficient margin for wastage and reserve) over the corresponding actual population figures of the last Census works out approximately to 19%, 40%, and 80% respectively. In the case of Jain and Animist slips, twice the number returned in 1901 was printed. Four times the number actually required of "Other" religion slips was printed in order to facilitate distribution of the same to the several sections at work.

21. **Difficulty of Entering the Hobli Number on the Slips.**—It was intended that the hobli or town number (in accordance with a printed list prepared beforehand) should be stamped with a rubber stamp on the copied slips. But as this was considered to have the effect of retarding the work, the idea was abandoned and copyists were told to write the number to the left of the bust in each slip.

22. **Checking the Slips.**—The checkers had to check every slip which was written. It was only when the checker had passed the slips written or got the rejected slips replaced by the copyist concerned that the Supervisor took the number of slips copied into account for purposes of inclusion in the Examiner's ledger which was the basis for the calculation of the monthly bill of wages due to the copyist. Again there was the record of the copying, checking and re-copying (if any) duly noted in the facing sheet over slips kept with the slips of each book. As the payment was by the job in the case of non-officials and as a minimum outturn was enforced in the case of official slip-copyists, there was no system of fines and rewards adopted. Inefficient men were then and there removed. A set of checkers (one reader and one checker) was required to check at least 2,000 slips a day.

23. **Sorting by Religion and Sex; the Compilation Register.**—The copied slips were sorted by religion and sex under the immediate supervision of the Supervisor and his assistant by religion and sex and the details noted on the facing sheet. The slips of a hobli were thrown together by religion and sex, the figures being entered book by book in the compilation register No. I (which corresponds to Register A of the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, Part II). This compilation register of a hobli was passed on, as soon as it was complete, to a special section which compared the total population figures of each book carefully with those of the Examiner's Abstracts and compiled the figures by religion and sex for the taluk and district. From the figures thus compiled, was tabulated Table VI, after the preliminary counting of slips during sorting was over. (*Vide infra*.)

24. **Bundling of Written Slips.**—The hobli bundle of written-up slips (each religion and sex being kept separate) was securely packed in cartridge paper with jute and after being tied in daftar cloth was kept in the charge of the record-keeper (in a room quite apart from that wherein were placed the schedule books) till it was required for the purposes of sorting.

25. **Departures from the Standard Rules.**—The main deviations from the standard rules prescribed in the Imperial Code of Census Procedure (Part II) were adopted in deference to the experience of the abstraction work of 1901. They were:—

- (i) the examination of schedules which was specialised into a process distinct from slip-copying;
- (ii) the numbering of entries by each village before the books were issued for slip-copying;
- (iii) the preparation of the abstract of population, etc., by the examiners of the Abstraction Office, as distinguished from the Enumerator's Abstracts; and
- (iv) the entry on the slips of the administrative unit, *i.e.*, the taluk and the hobli, in place of the Census unit, *i.e.*, the charge and the circle.

In addition to these may be mentioned the following:—

- (v) the rule that slips were to be written in English, and
- (vi) the practice of insisting on the checkers checking every slip that was written. This is most essential as, for abstraction and tabulation, the slip replaces the schedule and all mistakes in the slips leave their traces in the final statistics.

26. **Testing the Work Done.**—As regards testing of entries, the greatest care was taken to minimise the risk of error in transferring the entries of the book to the slips. The rule was laid down that where a correct English term for any occupation could not be readily found by the Supervisor the entry in the slip was to be in Kannarese. In addition to there being a systematic scrutiny of all the written slips by the checkers attached to sections, the Head Supervisors and Assistant Superintendents made surprise tests of the work of sections and submitted at the end of every week the results of their testing in the form of Register 'G' (Specimen form

printed in Imperial Code of Census Procedure, Part II, page 23). Rejected slips were placed before the Assistant Superintendents for information and scrutiny as to whether the checkers did their work correctly and impartially.

C. SORTING.

27. Counting the Slips.—As soon as the written slips were ready and sorted by religion and sex, they were again counted very carefully and the numbers compared minutely with those entered already in Compilation Register No. 1. Then was issued Table VI—Religion—which was the basis on which the rest of the Tabulation work proceeded. This process of counting the slips (*vide* para 23 *supra*) is such an essential step in the slip system of Abstraction that its omission is almost sure later on to land the whole work in confusion, as was actually the case this time in the case of one of the Census Abstraction Offices elsewhere.

28. Arrangements for Sorting Work.—The Tables sorted for and compiled are mentioned in the revised section on slip-sorting. The sorting system closely followed that indicated in the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, Part II, except in the following instances.

(a) Certain Tables were sorted for in combination in one and the same ticket, (b) the order of sorting for the several Tables was changed as follows:—X and XI, (XII and XII A), VIII and IX, VII, XIII, XIV and XVIII, XVII, XVI, XV A, XV B, and XV C, and (c) the general unit of sorting was the hobli instead of the taluk (*vide* next para). The Census Commissioner's Sorting Tickets were of course taken as models and likewise the Compilation Registers.

As the Code of instructions for Abstraction and Tabulation as originally framed was too general and meagre in the matter of sorting and compilation, comprehensive sections dealing with these subjects were prepared and issued in June 1911. Complete sets of Sorting Tickets and Compilation Registers were printed in time sufficiently in advance of sorting.

English and Kanarese Indexes of Occupations giving group numbers opposite the entries, a list of traditional occupations, a note on occupations, a memorandum of instructions for sorting for Table XV C (combined occupations), Registers showing progress of sorting, sorter's ledger, progress report forms and labels for pasting over boxes of slips were all got printed for current use. Copies of these and of labels for sorting tickets are included in the collections of printed matter (pertaining to Census of 1911) bound and preserved separately.

29. Working of Sorting Described.—The unit of sorting was the "Hobli" or Revenue Circle and "Town" (Municipality) in the case of slips of the Hindu Religion, and the "Taluk" or "Tahsil" in the case of other religions. In the case of Cities, however, the "division," "mohalla" or "ward" was the unit of sorting of slips. A definite programme allotting the slips of certain taluks to certain sections for sorting for all Tables was drawn up beforehand for guidance. A section constituted for sorting consisted of a Supervisor and ten sorters (with two attenders). As soon as a ticket was taken up for being sorted for, a standard outturn of daily work was prescribed, based on the results of previous test sorting. The pigeon-holes used for slip-copying were used during sorting also. It was, however found that the slots or compartments in the pigeon-holes were often too small to receive all the sorted slips of a particular category in each and consequently sorting had to be done every now and then on the desks. The dealwood boxes supplied to the sorters (*vide* para 5 above) were found very useful and convenient at this stage of the work especially as they could be accommodated under the sorters' desks without taking up any extra space. At the end of the day, the sorters placed their slips in the boxes, locked them up and left the keys with the Supervisor of the section.

Another measure which greatly facilitated the work of the sections was the provision of perforated sheets of printed labels of terms likely to be required during sorting, for being pasted over the pigeonholes or desks. Small tin cylindrical cases to serve as gun pots were also furnished for use by the sorters, one for each.

30. Progress of Sorting.—The progress of sorting is shown in Statement No. II appended to this chapter. The largest number of sorters employed at any one time

was 220. The check exercised over the sorters' work was thorough, the Supervisors, Head Supervisors and Assistant Superintendents having been constantly on the move.

The Census Commissioner for India visited the Census Abstraction Office in July 1911, and after a minute inspection of the sorting, recorded in his Inspection Notes (3rd August 1911) as follows:—"The Sorters are doing their work well and carefully, the supervision is adequate, and the results so far as I could judge at this stage are accurate." The note is printed as Appendix C to this report.

D. COMPILATION.

31. Progress of Compilation.—Compilation proceeded *pari passu* with sorting. From the nature of the case, the accuracy of sorting work as judged by probability and comparison with figures of previous Censuses, can never be regarded as having completely stood all the tests till the final district figures are arrived at, so that unless compilation follows close on the heels of sorting, it would be too late to rectify defects, if any, discovered during the compilation. It is thus a valuable safeguard to go on with compilation alongside of sorting as far as possible. There were 27 compilers from the time schedules were examined and slips copied. When the important Caste and Occupation Tables were being compiled there were as many as 60 compilers.

The first Table compiled was that of Religion (VI) which was issued on the 26th July 1911.

Annexed statement 'A' shows the dates on which the several Imperial Tables were compiled. It will be seen that by the 5th March 1912 all the Imperial Tables had left the Census Abstraction Office in spite of the fact that 'Hobliwar' and 'Wardwar' sorting rendered compilation difficult, intricate and laborious in the extreme. The manuscript Tables (both Imperial and Subsidiary) received from the Abstraction Office were first superficially checked in my office and then sent to the Press for being set in type. Each Table was subjected to thorough check in the proofs in my office before advance copies were submitted to the Census Commissioner for India. The tables were passed for final print after approval by the Census Commissioner.

32. Accuracy of Work Done.—Compilation Registers were freely compared with the sorting tickets and mistakes rectified. Lists of tests dealing (a) with the component parts of a Table and (b) with the correlation between the several Tables, were got up and the tests were applied thoroughly before each Table was passed.

The combined sorting in a single ticket for two or more Tables acted as an effective automatic check in several ways. Before sorting for any ticket commenced, the sorters were first prepared for the particular sorting by lectures and demonstrations with bundles of slips. The Supervisors also were thoroughly instructed and were made to actually sort some slips for the ticket so as to possess a practical knowledge of the work. There was adequate supervision and as the pay of the sorters was fixed by the month there was no motive for fudging. The few cases of bad and slovenly work that were noticed were severely dealt with by fines.

33. Talukwar Tables and the Village Population Tables.—At the end of the compilation of the Imperial Tables, two sections were retained for compiling the Talukwar Tables and the Village Population Tables.

34. Suggestions for Improvements in the Procedure of Abstraction for the Future.—Assuming that the slip system will be adopted at the next Census, the following suggestions embodying the results of the experience in this Census may be then considered.

(i) The Codal instructions for Abstraction and Tabulation based on the procedure laid down by the Census Commissioner for India, and adapted to local conditions, and going minutely into all details, should be compiled and published at least a full month before the date of the final enumeration. Likewise all necessary printed matter should be ready to hand by the time the Abstraction Office opens for work.

(ii) The strength of the office should be decided on beforehand and arrangements made sufficiently in advance for accommodation and especially for recruiting Examiners and Supervisors. The Supervisors should be carefully selected and assembled a week before the date of the final Census and made to go through the work of the Examiners they are afterwards to control. The Supervisors must be thoroughly qualified by education and official experience to get good work out of their subordinates and it is certainly worth paying more and getting really good men for the place as on them depends a good deal of the success of the operations.

(iii) The examination of schedules involving the numbering of entries in the schedules may be abandoned as a distinct operation. The Supervisors may be entrusted with the work of correcting obvious errors in the schedules when and where they are found. By this procedure much time will be saved and moreover there will be no scope for the occasional miscorrection of the schedules by a few ignorant and over-enthusiastic Examiners.

(iv) In translating the occupation entry into English, the average slip-copyist is likely to occasionally commit mistakes owing to his imperfect command of English and it may therefore be preferable to have the slips copied in the language in which the schedules are written up instead of uniformly in the English language. Besides thus ensuring a more faithful representation of the schedule entries, this method will also considerably widen the field for recruiting slip-copyists.

(v) The column for 'others' in the Compilation Register No. 1 may be expanded so as to embody the details for the minor religions like Parsis, Jews, Brahmos, Theists, Buddhists, etc.

(vi) Imperial Tables IX, XIV and XVI may with the sanction of Government be curtailed by compiling them only for important castes.

(vii) The taluk may be fixed as the (territorial) unit for sorting if the qualifications of the average sorter permit of it.

(viii) The Assistant or Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Census Abstraction Office may be given specific powers of spending, thereby relieving the Census Superintendent of these details.

I. SLIP-COPYING.

Office	Population dealt with	Number of copyists	Date of		Average daily output per head	Remarks
			Commencement	Completion		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Census Abstraction Office.	5,806,193	13th May 1911—250 Copyists	4th May 1911	1st week of July 1911	473	
		20th May 1911—270 "				
		27th May 1911—300 "				
		10th June 1911—310 "				

II. SORTING.

Number of units (hoblis) sorted for.

Date	Table No.	X and XI	Special return by annual age-periods (selected taluks)	Special Immigrants (into cities)	XII and XII A	VIII and IX	VII	XIII XIV and XVIII	Special age-periods (English born British subjects)	XVII	XVI	XV-A	XV-B	XV-C
	Ticket No.	II			III	IV	V	VI		VI (a)	VII	VIII	IX	X
July 1911	...	77	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August 1911	...	397	4	7	505	465	413	18	505	535	...	...	...	...
September 1911	...	31	6	...	...	43	92	368	...	...	...	...	...	...
October 1911	119	...	...	361	...	...	...
November 1911	144	493	455	455
December 1911	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	50	50
Total	...	505	10	18	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	505	505

STATEMENT A.

Showing the dates on which the Imperial Tables were received from the Abstraction Office.

Serial No.	Table No.	Particulars	Date on which it was submitted
1	I	Area, houses and population	25th August 1911.
2	II	Variation in population	6th September 1911.
3	III	Towns and villages classified by population since 1872	25th August 1911.
4	IV	Towns classified by population with variation since 1872	6th September 1911.
5	V	Towns classified according to the variation in population since 1872	4th September 1911.
6	VI	Population by religion	26th July 1911.
7	VII	Population by age periods and civil condition	7th October 1911.
8	VIII	Education by religion and age	23rd October 1911.
9	IX	Literacy by caste	23th December 1911.
10	X	Language	15th November 1911.
11	XI	Birth-place	6th November 1911.
12	XII Parts 1 and 2 and XIIA.	Infirmities	25th November 1911.
13	XIII	Caste, tribe, race or nationality	22nd December 1911.
14	XIV	Caste by age periods and civil condition	25th January 1912.
15	XVA	Occupation	5th March 1912.
16	XVB	Do	26th February 1912.
17	Parts 1, 2 and 3 XVC	Do	28th February 1912.
18	XVI	Do by caste, etc.	12th February 1912.
19	XVII	Territorial distribution of Christian population by sect and race	16th September 1911.
20	XVIII	Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians by race and age	16th September 1911.
21	Special return of age periods I and II	Of British subjects born in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland.	25th September 1911.
22	Special return of annual age in selected taluks.	Provincial tables	27th November 1911.
23		Special return by annual age in selected taluks	August 1911.
24	.....	Special immigrants (into cities)	19th February 1912.

Appendix A.

COLLECTIONS OF PRINTED MATTER.

- I.
 1. Census Regulation No. I of 1910 (English).
 2. Census Regulation No. I of 1910 (Kannarese).
 3. Census Procedure Code (English).
 4. Census Procedure Code (Kannarese), Part I.
 5. Census Procedure Code (Kannarese), Part II.
 6. Census Procedure Code (Kannarese), Part III.
 7. Census Procedure Code (Railwnys).
- II.
 8. Code of Instructions for Abstraction and Tabulation.
 9. Code of Instructions, section IV, slip-sorting (Revised).
 10. Code of Instructions, section V, on compilation (Revised).
- III.
 11. Circular No. 1 of 12—13th January 1910, *re* the compilation of the registers of villages.
 12. Circular No. 2 of 7th March 1910, *re* further instructions for the compilation of register of villages.
 13. Circular No. 3 of 30th May 1910, calling for an estimate of expenditure.
 14. Circular No. 4 of 8th June 1910, *re* printing of Census Forms, 1 to 9.
 15. Circular No. 5 of 13th June 1910, *re* the general arrangement of the Procedure Code.
 16. Circulars Nos. 6 and 7 of 27th June 1910, *re* the despatch of the Procedure Code.
 17. Circular No. 8 of 2nd July 1910, calling for a list of fairs and jatras.
 18. Circular No. 9 of 2nd July 1910, calling for a list of special tracts.
 19. Circular No. 10 of 2nd July 1910, *re* preparation of circle lists for municipal areas.
 20. Circular No. 11 of 6th July 1910, calling for a list of municipalities.
 21. Circular No. 12 of 7th July 1910, calling for a list of list of hoblis.
 22. Circular No. 13 of 9th July 1910, *re* despatch of forms of circle lists.
 23. Circular No. 14 of 14th July 1910, *re* despatch of Kannarese Procedure Code.
 24. Circular No. 15 of 23rd July 1910, *re* changes in the area since 1901.
 25. Circular No. 16 of 18th July 1910, *re* despatch of block lists.
 26. Circular No. 17 of 30th July 1910, *re* instructions for house numbering.
 27. Circular No. 18 of 1st August 1910, *re* weekly progress report of Census work.
 28. Circular No. 19 of 5th August 1910, issuing supplementary instructions for taking the Census.
 29. Circular No. 20 of 12th August 1910, *re* the enumeration schedules.
 30. Circular No. 22 of 15th August 1910, *re* the increase or decrease of population since 1901.
 31. Circular No. 24 of 2nd September 1910, *re* instructions for filling forms, 8 and 9.
 32. Government Order No. Fl. 1668-701—Cen. 12-10, dated the 26th September 1910, fixing the date of taking the Census (English).
 33. Government Order No. Fl. 1668-701—Cen. 12-10, dated the 26th September 1910, fixing the date of taking the Census (Kannarese).
 34. Circular No. 25 of 15th October 1910, *re* supplementary instructions for the filling up of the enumeration books.
 35. No. 1048, dated the 18th October 1910, *re* the numbering of the temporary sheds.
 36. Circular No. 26 of 22nd October 1910, *re* subsidiary instructions for filling up the literacy column in the schedule.
 37. Circular No. 27 of 22nd October 1910, *re* testing of house numbering.
 38. Circular No. 28 of 2nd November 1910, *re* the Census of Jails and Lock-ups.
 39. Circular No. 29 of 12th November 1910, *re* the Census of Hospitals, etc.
 40. Circular No. 30 of 19th November 1910, *re* the despatch of enumeration books.
 41. Government Order Fl. 2819—Cen. 23-01-1, dated 29th November 1910, publishing the list of charge Superintendents.
 42. Circular No. 32 of 15th December 1910, *re* the distribution of enumeration books.
 43. No. 2043, dated the 16th January 1911, *re* the telegraphing of the provisional totals.
 44. No. nil, dated the 16th January 1911, *re* information for the district report on Census operations.
 45. Circular No. 33 of 19th January 1911, *re* the Census of Jatras and Fairs.
 46. Proclamation dated the 14th February 1911 (English).
 47. Proclamation dated the 14th February 1911 (Kannarese).
 48. Circular No. 34 of 14th February 1911 *re* the despatch of schedule books to the Census Abstraction Office.
- IV.
 49. Classified scheme of occupations.
 50. Note on the principles of classification adopted in the scheme of occupations.
 51. Tests for checking Census Tables, Part I.
 52. Tests for checking Census Tables, Part II.
 53. List of birth-places.

- V.
54. Notes by the officer in charge of the Ethnographic Survey in Mysore.
 55. List of classifications of Christian Denominations (List I).
 56. Circular No. 21 of 15th August 1910, *re* the sects of Christians.
 57. Circular No. 23 of 27th August 1910, calling for a statement of mines, etc.
 58. Circular No. 31 of 12th December 1910, *re* Procedure for special industrial Census.
 59. Sorting slip for the special industrial Census.
 60. Totalling slip for the special industrial Census.
 61. Statistics of industries in the Mysore Government Central Jail at Bangalore.
 62. Register of mines, etc.
 63. Supplement to the Register of mines, etc.
 64. Circular No. 35, dated 23rd December 1911, *re* the preservation of Census Records.
- VI. (a)
65. Instruction for filling up Form No. I.
 66. Form No. I (general village register).
 67. Form No. II, Abstracts of the general village register.
 68. Form No. III, Abstracts of the general village register.
- (b)
69. Form No. VII, Circle Lists.
 70. Form No. VIII, House Lists.
 71. Form No. IX, Block List.
- (c)
72. Form of appointment of Supervisor.
 73. Form of appointment of Enumerator.
 74. Form of Certificate, 1st class (Gold).
 75. Form of Certificate, 2nd class (Red).
 76. Form of Certificate, 3rd class (Black).
- (d)
77. List of Taluks.
 78. List of Hoblis.
 79. List of Mohallas.
 80. List of Municipalities.
 81. Register of special tracts.
 82. Lists of fairs and festivals (8 in number).
 83. Progress Report Form.
 84. Census Calendar.
 85. Instructions for writing up the Schedule.
 86. Instructions for writing up the Schedule (in English).
 87. Practice Schedule Form.
- (e)
88. Form No. X, Enumeration Book.
 89. Form No. XIV, Cover of the Schedule.
 90. Form No. XV, Circle Summary.
 91. Form No. XVI, Charge Summary.
 92. Form No. XVII, District Summary.
- (f)
93. Form No. XII, Household Schedule.
- (g)
94. Census Register of Railway premises (A).
 95. Indent for Census Forms (B).
 96. Register of Census Forms (C).
 97. Circle Summary (D).
 98. Charge Summary (E).
 99. List of buildings beyond distant signals within Railway limits.
 100. List of buildings situated outside outer signals whether within or without the Railway fences.
 101. Progress report of the Railway Census work.
 102. Enumeration pass.
- (h)
103. Travellers' tickets.
 104. Provisional totals.
 105. Examiners' tickets.
 106. Order of appointment.
 107. Form of certificate.
 108. Slips 36 in number.
 109. Requisition for records.
 110. Authorized abbreviations (slip copying).
 111. Progress of abstraction work.
 112. Slip showing contents of sorting boxes.
 113. Facing sheet over slips.
 114. Examiner's Ledger.
 115. Examiner's Abstract.
 116. Supervisor's Register showing progress of slip-sorting.
 117. Sorter's Ledger.
 118. Daily Progress Report of work.
 119. Weekly Progress Report of work.
- (i)
120. Sorting ticket No. II, for Tables X and XI.
 121. Sorting ticket, Birth-place and Language (supplement to the above).
 122. Sorting ticket No. III, for Tables XII and XII-A.
 123. Sorting ticket No. IV, for Tables VIII and IX.

124. Sorting ticket No. V, for Table VII.
125. Sorting ticket No. VI, for Tables XIII, XIV and XVIII.
126. Sorting ticket, special.
127. Sorting ticket No. VI (a), for Table XVII.
128. Sorting ticket No. VII, for Table XVI.
129. Label for sorting ticket No. V.
130. Label for sorting ticket No. VII.
131. Label for castes and sects, etc.
132. List of selected castes and traditional occupations.
133. Sorting ticket No. VIII, for Table XV-A.
134. Labels of occupations for the State excepting cities.
135. Labels of occupations for the Bangalore City.
136. Labels of occupations for the Mysore City.
137. Labels of occupations for the Kolar Gold Fields and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
138. List of occupations for the State excepting cities.
139. List of occupations for the Bangalore City.
140. List of occupations for the Kolar Gold Fields.
141. List of occupations for the Mysore City.
142. List of occupations for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.
143. Sorting ticket No. IX, for Table XV-B.
144. Sorting ticket No. X, for Table XV-C.
145. Instruction for Table XV-C.
146. Special sorting tickets for European British-born Subjects.
- (k) 147. Special sorting tickets for immigrants.
148. District Compilation Register.
149. Compilation Register No. I.
150. Compilation Register for Table III.
151. Compilation Register for Table VII.
152. Compilation Register for Table VIII.
153. Compilation Register for Table IX.
154. Compilation Register for Table X.
155. Compilation Register for Table XI.
156. Compilation Register for Table XII.
157. Compilation Register for Table XII-A.
158. Compilation Register No. 1 (a)—Infirmities.
159. Compilation Register for Table XIII.
160. Compilation Register for Table XIV.
161. Compilation Register for Table XV-A.
162. Compilation Register for Table XV-B, Rent Receivers.
163. Compilation Register for Table XV-B, Rent Payers.
164. Compilation Register for Table XV-B, Agricultural Labourers.
165. Compilation Register for Table XV-C.
166. Compilation Register for Table XVI.
167. Compilation Register for Table XVII.
168. Compilation Register for Table XVIII.
169. Compilation Register for Table of Immigrants.
170. Compilation Register for the annual age periods of European British Subjects born in Great Britain.
171. Comparative Statement (Caste).
172. Comparative Statement (Birthplace).
173. Comparative Statement (Language).
- VII. 174. Classified list of Occupations (Provisional).
175. Correction slip to the classified list of Occupations.
176. Alphabetical Index of Occupations.
- VIII. 177. An Index of Castes and Tribes.

Appendix A-1.

LIST OF OFFICIALS OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Name		Designation and present pay		Remarks
S. Sitaramaiya, B.A.	...	Head clerk, Rs. 90	...	From the beginning.
H. Venkataramaiya, B.A.	..	Deputy clerk, Rs. 58	...	Do
H. Narayana Rao...	...	Clerk, Rs. 30	...	From 3rd April 1911.
K. G. Ramaswamiengar	...	Do " 20	...	From the beginning.
G. Srinivasa Rao ...	...	Do " 32	...	From August 1910.
B. Krishna Rao ...	...	Record-keeper, Rs. 39	...	From the beginning.

Appendix B.

NOTE ON CENSUS ARRANGEMENTS IN MYSORE.

Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Aiyar, who has been appointed Superintendent of Census operations in the Mysore State, is a member of the Mysore Civil Service of sixteen years' standing. His last appointment, before taking up the Census work, was Assistant Commissioner of Bangalore.

2. *Progress up to date.*—Very good progress has been made in connection with the preliminary arrangements. The whole of the local Census Code has been drafted and issued, and the General Village Register has been compiled and the abstracts submitted to the Census Superintendent. The whole State has been surveyed, and the survey manna has been taken as the village. In some parts of the State the language of the people is Telugu, but Kanarese is the official language and is understood everywhere. The Census forms will therefore be in that language only. At the last Census a special enumeration schedule was used in Mysore, in which a considerable amount of information was asked for in addition to that prescribed in the standard form for India as a whole. On the present occasion it has been decided to use the standard form. This form and the Instructions to Enumerators, etc., have been translated and will shortly be printed off. Arrangements have been made for the supply to each district of two copies of the Revenue Survey Map, which will be used for giving to each Charge Superintendent and Supervisor a copy of his Charge and Circle respectively. The Census Superintendent has not yet been on tour, but he proposes to start on the 1st August, and to visit each of the districts in turn. This is very desirable, as it is only by local inspection that it is possible to find out how far the arrangements which have been made are adequate. Apart from this, personal discussion with the local officers has a great effect in arousing their interest in Census matters.

3. *Tabulation of the results.*—The whole of the work will be done in one central office in Bangalore as in 1901. The draft slips which the Census Superintendent has obtained from the press are considerably larger than those used in some other Provinces at the last Census, and the paper is somewhat flimsy. The objection to large slips is that they cost more and are less easy to handle; while if the paper is thin there is a danger of its getting crumpled in the course of sorting. I will send Mr. Aiyar specimens of some of the slips used in Bengal at the last Census, and he will then be able to decide finally on the kind to be used here. He says that he is unable to obtain locally such good terms for paper as those obtained by the Controller of Printing and Stationery in Calcutta. There is not the slightest objection to his obtaining his supply through that officer should he think it desirable to do so. For the purpose of the Final Tables the Kolar Gold Fields will be treated as a city. Mr. Aiyar thinks (and I agree with him) that it would be desirable to compile optional tables XV-C, and XVI.

4. *Report.*—It was pointed out to me at the India Office last year that the mass of Indian Census literature is growing very rapidly, and stress was laid on the importance, as far as possible, of keeping down the bulk of the reports on the coming Census. One step in this direction has already been taken in the Government of India Resolution prescribing the Final Tables; where it is stated that with the exception of two simple tables showing the main statistics for taluks, all other Provincial statistics will be printed in a separate volume which will not form part of the Imperial Series of Census Reports, but will be kept solely for local use. The principle should also be borne in mind when deciding on the style of printing the Tables and Report, and also when drafting the Subsidiary Tables for the latter volume. The utility of the Census volumes tends to vary inversely with their bulk; and when they are unwieldy the uninitiated are apt to be afraid of them. The Madras Report and Tables of 1901 are models of successful condensation; and if they be taken as a pattern, there seems to be no reason why the Report volume for the next Mysore Census should occupy more than (say) 200 pages or so, while the volume of Tables might be even smaller. The local Report and Tables of the last Census were on a much more elaborate scale, but this is all the more reason why conciseness should be studied on the present occasion; it is unnecessary on the present occasion to reproduce the information placed on record only ten years ago. As a general rule the figures, other than those for density and variation, should be discussed in detail only for the State as a whole; in the case of smaller areas it will suffice to notice the figures only when they present special features which seem to call for notice. Care should also be taken to keep down the bulk of the subsidiary tables. As a general rule the Superintendent should compile only those subsidiary tables which are prescribed by the Census Commissioner for the whole of India. If he considers that a large number of additional ones are required locally he might print them in the separate Provincial volume. But I am very doubtful whether any additional tables of this kind are needed.

5. *The Caste Index.*—The Mysore Caste Index for distribution to Charge Superintendents is under preparation in consultation with the local Superintendent of Ethnography. Mr. Richards, the Collector of the Civil Station of Bangalore, urges that a great many of the so-called castes of Mysore and the Madras Presidency are in reality merely generic terms, which include a number of entirely distinct groups. I have discussed in a separate note the question of what constitutes a caste; and it is only necessary to say here that, without accepting Mr. Richards' view that every endogamous group should be treated as a distinct caste, there seems to be no doubt that some of the terms used as caste names at the last Census are not really such. The word Vakkaliga, for example, appears to be a term applied to various groups of cultivators who have no real affinity with each other. 'Holoya' is another term of the same kind. This point should be carefully considered when compiling the Caste Index; and instructions should be given to Census Officers with a view to securing the entry of the true caste in the ordinary acceptance of the term, *i.e.*, an endogamous group, or a collection of such groups bearing a common name, claiming a common origin and having the same traditional occupation. The linguistic distinction should in any case be preserved, *e.g.*, the Tamil Paruiyan should not be

mixed up with the Kanarese Holeyra. The fact that it has been arranged locally to have sub-caste as well as caste entered in the schedules should make it easy in the course of compilation to compile statistics for castes as defined above. In this connection I would point out that for the purpose of the Tables showing education, marriage, infirmities and occupation by caste, it is particularly desirable to avoid mixing up groups which have no real connection with each other, and whose condition in respect of these matters may often be very dissimilar.

6. *General Remarks.*—I discussed with the Superintendent various other matters such as the special enquiries to be made regarding marriage customs, caste government, the nature of sub-castes, the *convade*, etc., but it is unnecessary to refer to them here as they have been dealt with in separate communications.

7. *Bangalore Civil Station and Railways.*—I discussed the Census of these areas with the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, the First Assistant, and the Collector of Bangalore Station, as well as with Mr. Aiyar. It was agreed that the Census of the State Railways should be taken as part of the State Census, but that the Census of the Civil Station and the Ceded Railways should be carried out by the Collector of Bangalore Station and the First Assistant respectively, under the instructions of the Census Superintendent for Madras, who will supply the requisite forms for the purpose. The cost of the actual Census-taking in the Municipality (apart from the forms) will be met from the municipal fund. When the Census has been taken, the Provisional Totals will be compiled by the Officer in charge of the Census, and reported to the Census Superintendent of Mysore State, who will include the figures in the State Total which he will telegraph to my office. The schedules will then be handed over to that officer, who will be responsible for their abstraction and tabulation. This arrangement will render it unnecessary to establish a separate tabulation office for the area under the administration of the Resident, while it will enable the State Superintendent to adopt a uniform system of tabulation for all the areas dealt with in his report.

(Sd.) E. A. GAIT,

Census Commissioner for India.

BANGALORE,
The 25th July 1910.

Appendix C.

NOTE ON THE PROGRESS OF COMPILATION IN MYSORE.

The whole of the work is being done in a Central Office at Bangalore under the personal supervision of the Provincial Superintendent. Except in Bangalore City, the schedules were prepared in the vernacular, but they have been in all cases copied on to the slips in English. The consequence is that only English-knowing copyists could be employed, and the number of these being limited, the work is a good deal more backward than in most other Provinces and States. In several respects the standard procedure has been departed from, and I cannot say that I regard any of the changes as improvements. But the sorters are doing their work well and carefully; the supervision is adequate; and the results, so far as I could judge at this stage, are accurate.

2. There are 83 Taluks in the Mysore State. For sorting purposes the slips have been made up into hobli boxes, a 'hobli' being what is called in Madras a Revenue Inspector's Circle. There are 505 boxes of which 250 are in hand. The rest cannot be dealt with simultaneously owing to the dearth of English-knowing men. It had been proposed to sort these 250 boxes for all Tables up to XV before taking up the remaining boxes. If this be done, however, no Table except Table VI could be completed for some months.

Moreover, instead of following the order of Tables given in the Imperial Census Code, Part II, the slips are being sorted for the different Tables in the following order:—

- (1) Tables X and XI,
- (2) Tables VIII and IX,
- (3) Table VII,
- (4) Tables XIII and XIV,
- (5) Table XVI,
- (6) Table XV-A, B and C.

It is very desirable to get the earlier Tables completed as soon as possible. This is especially necessary in the case of Table VII, so that the Table for the whole of India may be completed and sent to the English Actuary who is to examine the Age Statistics for the whole of India. I have already received that Table for various Provinces and States, and expect to get it for all other parts of India by the end of August. Here, however, if the system described above is followed, the Table will not be available until October. It would be a serious thing if the India Tables were to be delayed a couple of months for a small population like that of the Mysore State. At present the sorting of Tables X and XI for the first 250 boxes is still in progress. It is expected that it will be completed during the next few days. I would strongly urge that Tables VII and VIII be sorted for these 250 boxes, as soon as the sorting for Tables X and XI has been completed, and after that for the remaining 255 which are still in the record room. If this be done, Table VII should be ready by the end of August and Table VIII soon afterwards. Mr. Aiyar has promised to proceed accordingly, unless (which is very unlikely) it would unduly dislocate his arrangements.

3. I think it would be very desirable at another Census to have the slips copied in the vernacular. Mistakes are very apt to be made by copyists when translating from the vernacular into English. Moreover, as already noted, the number of persons knowing sufficient English is limited, and it is thus impossible to employ as many copyists and sorters as could be employed if the vernacular were used, while higher pay has to be given them.

4. The schedules on the whole appear to have been well filled in. The principal mistakes have occurred in the sect column for Christians and in the Caste column for Mahomedans and Jains. The great majority of Jains have been shown in that column as Svetambari or Digambari. These designations refer not to castes but to sects, but it is doubtful how far caste distinctions are recognised amongst the local Jains. Mr. Aiyar says that he has already made enquiries on this subject, but he has not tabulated his information.

As regards Mahomedans it is a fact that very few know anything of racial distinctions, and the entries in column 8 are to a great extent meaningless. Many quite humble Mahomedans have returned themselves as Saiyads, while others have got their sect (Sunni or Shiah) entered in this column.

In the case of Christians, in spite of the instructions to the contrary, the word "Protestant" has often been entered as the sect, while sometimes also the religion has been shown instead of the race. Some of the entries of race can be corrected with reference to the birth-place, but in other cases it will be necessary to get the entries corrected by means of local enquiry. Mr. Aiyar says that he will be able to arrange to have this done. The slips for Christians should be examined and enquiry made at once, so that they can be corrected before the time comes for sorting for Table XVII.

5. Table XV-E.—Industrial Occupations—has already been completed. This is the first that I have received from any part of India. I find that the Industrial schedules for Bangalore Civil and Military Station have been sent to the Superintendent of Census Operations in Madras. They are therefore not included in the Mysore Table. This is wrong. I have asked the Superintendent of Census Operations to return them so that they may be included.

6. Mr. Aiyar has prepared a provisional list of occupations with their English translations and group numbers. This is arranged alphabetically according to the Vernacular entries, but as the slips have been copied in English it might have been more useful if the English translations had been arranged alphabetically. The Index will be revised and brought up to date when the Occupation Table is sorted for.

7. Table VI. has been completed and Mr. Aiyar has given me a copy of it to-day. The chief feature of the table is an increase of 25·8 per cent in the number of Jains and of 19·5 per cent in the number of Christians, coupled with a decrease of 16·6 per cent in the number of Animists. There is also a large increase in the number of Buddhists due to the establishment of a Buddhist Mission in Bangalore Civil and Military Station. This is an interesting development regarding which Mr. Aiyar is having enquiries made. The decrease in the number of Animists cannot be fully explained until Table XIII has been compiled. Mr. Aiyar thinks, however, that it is due largely to the Lambanis (carriers by pack bullocks) having to a great extent returned themselves as Hindus instead of Animists as they did last time. In the Central Provinces the Lambanis are regarded as a sub-caste of Binjara; and most Binjaras claim to have been originally Rajputs or Chaurans.

When Table VI comes to be finally printed, I would suggest that Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Brahmos and Buddhists be brought together under the main heading "Indo-Aryan." This will to a great extent meet the objection of certain persons to the separate entry of Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists.

MADRAS,
3rd August 1911.

(Sd.) E. A. GAIT,
Census Commissioner for India.

Appendix D.

NOTE ON IMPERIAL TABLES.

Number of Tables Compiled.—The information collected in the Census Schedules—both general and industrial—are exhibited in the 18 Imperial and two Provincial Tables as proscribed by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 192-208, dated 26th June 1910. These are as follows:—

Imperial—

- I. Area, houses and population.
- II. Variation in population since 1871.
- III. Towns and villages classified by population.
- IV. Towns classified by population with variation since 1871.
- V. Towns arranged territorially with population by religion.
- VI. Religion.
- VII. Age, sex and civil condition.
- VIII. Education by religion and age.
- IX. Education by castes, tribes or races.
- X. Language.
- XI. Birth-place.

- XI-A. Immigrants to selected areas.
- XII. Infirmities by age and districts.
- XII-A. Infirmities by castes, tribes or races.
- XIII. Caste, tribe, race or nationality.
- XIV. Civil condition by age for castes, tribes or races.
- XV. Occupation or means of livelihood.

Part A General Table.

„ B Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists.

„ C Mixed occupations, etc.

„ E Statistics of Factory employés, etc.

(XV-D. Occupation by religions—was not compiled, this being left to the option of local Governments).

- XVI. Occupation by castes, tribes or races.
- XVII. Territorial distribution of the Christian population by sect and race.
- XVIII. Europeans, Armenians and Anglo-Indians by race and age.

Provincial—

I. Area and population of taluks.

II. Population of cities and taluks by religion and education.

The details of the statistics as contained in the above Tables are given separately in Part II. (Tables) of the Mysore Census Report.

2. *Territorial Units.*—For the purpose of Imperial Tables, the district is the unit. In the case of the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts, however, the figures shown for them are exclusive of those for the Cities of Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore respectively, for which statistics are given separately although each of them forms part of the districts concerned. The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is also treated as a separate unit with separate statistical details for it.

Figures are also given separately for the two Natural Divisions of the State, *viz.*, the Eastern or Maidan and the Western or the Malnad Division, the former comprising the five Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug, and the latter, the Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga as referred to in Chapter I, paras 10 and 11 of the Census Report.

In the case of the two Provincial Tables, the taluk has been taken as the unit.

3. *Nature of information exhibited.*—A general idea of the contents of each Table can be had from the headings given to it, as already stated above. The details in some of the Tables for the previous Censuses—for instance, Tables II and IV—are not quite the same as those given in the Tables Volume of the 1901 Census Report. The difference in such cases is due to artificial adjustments of figures necessitated by the territorial changes in the area of the districts and cities which had taken place in the period 1901-1911.

Tables I-VI.—The area of each district will be found in Table I which also shows the number of towns and of villages as well as the number of occupied houses and the population in towns and in villages. The towns and villages are classified according to population in Table III, while Tables IV and V give the population of towns, the latter giving details by religion also. The population according to previous Censuses is exhibited in Tables II and IV, the latter being confined to towns only. The entire population is distributed by religion in Table VI. Figures are given separately for each sex throughout the Tables except as regards dependants in Table XV-A.

Statistics under other heads will be found in the several Tables as set forth below. Where two or more Tables are shown hereunder against any attribute, *e.g.*, age, the Table which contains the main statistics relating to it is placed first:—

Attribute	Tables	Remarks
Age ...	VII, *VIII, XII, XIV, XVIII.	The age periods adopted in Table VIII, correspond approximately to Primary, Secondary and Higher Education.
Birth-place ...	XI.	
Caste, tribe or race ...	XIII, IX, XII-A, XIV, XVI, XVII.	
Civil condition ...	VII, XIV.	
Infirmity ...	XII, XII-A.	
Industries and Factories ...	XV-E.	
Literacy ...	VIII, IX.	
Mother tongue ...	X.	
Occupation ...	XV-A, XV-B, XV-C, XVI.	
Sect (Christian) ...	XVII.	

Of the two Provincial Tables, the first contains figures regarding area, occupied houses, number of towns and of villages and the population of each Taluk, while the second shows the population distributed by religion and the number of literate persons classified by three age periods.

4. *Tests adopted in checking the figures.*—To ensure the accuracy of the figures in the several columns of the same Table and to see that the statistical details in one Table generally agreed with those given in the other Tables, several tests were applied in the course of checking. These were of two kinds—*one primary and the other secondary.* The primary tests were those employed in checking the figures in the several columns of the same Table while the secondary ones were used in testing the figures of

the different Tables and in safeguarding against the risk of disagreement of one main Table with the other. The tests are printed below :—

TESTS FOR CHECKING CENSUS TABLES.

PART I.—PRIMARY TESTS.

Table I	...	...	$\frac{I}{5} = \frac{I}{6+7}$ $\frac{I}{8} = \frac{I}{9+10} = \frac{I}{11+14}$ $\frac{I}{9} = \frac{I}{12+15}$ $\frac{I}{10} = \frac{I}{13+16}; \frac{I}{11} = \frac{I}{12+13}; \frac{I}{14} = \frac{I}{15+16}$
Table II	...	...	$\frac{II}{2} = \frac{II}{7+12}$ $\frac{II}{3} = \frac{II}{8+13}$ $\frac{II}{4} = \frac{II}{9+14}$ $\frac{II}{5} = \frac{II}{10+15}$ $\frac{II}{6} = \frac{II}{11+16}; \frac{II}{17} = \frac{II}{2-3}; \frac{II}{18} = \frac{II}{3-4}; \frac{II}{19} = \frac{II}{4-5};$ $\frac{II}{20} = \frac{II}{5-6}; \frac{II}{21} = \frac{II}{2-6}$
Table III	...	...	$\frac{III}{2} = \frac{III}{4+6+8+10+12+14+16+18+20}$ $\frac{III}{3} = \frac{III}{5+7+9+11+13+15+17+19+21+22}$
Table IV	...	...	$\frac{IV}{4} = \frac{IV}{14+17}$ $\frac{IV}{5} = \frac{IV}{15+18} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{IV}{9} = \frac{IV}{4-5}; \frac{IV}{10} = \frac{IV}{5-6}; \frac{IV}{11} = \frac{IV}{6-7}; \\ \frac{IV}{12} = \frac{IV}{7-8}; \frac{IV}{13} = \frac{IV}{4-8} \end{array} \right.$ $\frac{IV}{6} = \frac{IV}{16+19}$
Table V	...	...	$\frac{V}{3} = \frac{V}{4+5} = \frac{V}{6+9+12+15+18+21+24+27+\&c.}$ $\frac{V}{4} = \frac{V}{7+10+13+16+19+22+25+\&c.}$ $\frac{V}{5} = \frac{V}{8+11+14+17+20+23+26+29+\&c.}$ $\frac{V}{6} = \frac{V}{7+8}$ $\frac{V}{9} = \frac{V}{10+11} \text{ and so on for all religions.}$
Table VI	...	...	$\frac{VI}{2} = \frac{VI}{3+4} = \frac{VI}{5+8+11+14+17+20+23+26+\&c.}$ $\frac{VI}{3} = \frac{VI}{6+9+12+15+18+21+24+27+\&c.}$ $\frac{VI}{4} = \frac{VI}{7+10+13+16+19+22+25+28+\&c.}$ $\frac{VI}{5} = \frac{VI}{6+7}$ $\frac{VI}{8} = \frac{VI}{9+10} \text{ and so on for all the religions in the Table.}$
Table VII	...	...	$\frac{VII}{2} = \frac{VII}{3+4} = \frac{VII}{5+8+11}$ $\frac{VII}{3} = \frac{VII}{6+9+12}$ $\frac{VII}{4} = \frac{VII}{7+10+13}$ $\frac{VII}{5} = \frac{VII}{6+7}$ $\frac{VII}{8} = \frac{VII}{9+10}$ $\frac{VII}{11} = \frac{VII}{12+13}$

Table VIII ...

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{VIII}}{3} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{4+5} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{6+9} ; \quad \frac{\text{VIII}}{4} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{7+10} ; \quad \frac{\text{VIII}}{5} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{8+11} \\ \frac{\text{VIII}}{6} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{7+8} \\ \frac{\text{VIII}}{9} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{10+11} \\ \frac{\text{VIII}}{12} = \frac{\text{VIII}}{13+14} \end{array} \right.$$

Table IX ...

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{IX}}{3} = \frac{\text{IX}}{4+5} = \frac{\text{IX}}{6+9} ; \quad \frac{\text{IX}}{4} = \frac{\text{IX}}{7+10} ; \quad \frac{\text{IX}}{5} = \frac{\text{IX}}{8+11} \\ \frac{\text{IX}}{6} = \frac{\text{IX}}{7+8} \\ \frac{\text{IX}}{9} = \frac{\text{IX}}{10+11} \\ \frac{\text{IX}}{12} = \frac{\text{IX}}{13+14} \end{array} \right.$$

Table X ...

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{X}}{2} = \frac{\text{X}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{X}}{5+8+11+14+17+20+23+26+\&c.} \\ \quad = \frac{\text{X}}{2(a)+2(b)+2(c)+2(d)} \\ \frac{\text{X}}{3} = \frac{\text{X}}{6+9+12+15+18+21+24+27+\&c.} \\ \quad = \frac{\text{X}}{3(a)+3(b)+3(c)+3(d)} \\ \frac{\text{X}}{4} = \frac{\text{X}}{7+10+13+16+19+22+25+28+\&c.} \\ \quad = \frac{\text{X}}{4(a)+4(b)+4(c)+4(d)} \\ \frac{\text{X}}{5} = \frac{\text{X}}{6+7} \\ \frac{\text{X}}{8} = \frac{\text{X}}{9+10} \text{ and so on for all languages.} \end{array} \right.$$

Table XI ...

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{XI}}{2} = \frac{\text{XI}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{XI}}{5+8+11+14+17+20+\&c.} = \frac{\text{XI}}{2(a)+3b} ; \\ \quad \frac{\text{XI}}{2(a)} = \frac{\text{XI}}{2(b)+2(c)} \\ \frac{\text{XI}}{3} = \frac{\text{XI}}{6+9+12+15+18+21+\&c.} ; \\ \quad \frac{\text{XI}}{3(a)} = \frac{\text{XI}}{3(b)+3(c)} \\ \frac{\text{XI}}{4} = \frac{\text{XI}}{7+10+13+16+19+22} = \frac{\text{XI}}{4(a)+4b} ; \quad \frac{\text{XI}}{4(a)} = \frac{\text{XI}}{4(b)+4(c)} \\ \frac{\text{XI}}{5} = \frac{\text{XI}}{6+7} ; \quad \frac{\text{XI}}{8} = \frac{\text{XI}}{9+10} \text{ and so on for all other districts.} \end{array} \right.$$

Table XII
Part I

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{XII}}{2} = \frac{\text{XII}}{3+4} \\ \frac{\text{XII}}{5} = \frac{\text{XII}}{6+7} \\ \frac{\text{XII}}{8} = \frac{\text{XII}}{9+10} \\ \frac{\text{XII}}{11} = \frac{\text{XII}}{12+13} \\ \frac{\text{XII}}{14} = \frac{\text{XII}}{15+16} \end{array} \right.$$

Table XII
Part II

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{XII}}{2} = \frac{\text{XII}}{3+4} \\ \frac{\text{XII}}{5} = \frac{\text{XII}}{6+7} \\ \frac{\text{XII}}{8} = \frac{\text{XII}}{9+10} \\ \frac{\text{XII}}{11} = \frac{\text{XII}}{12+13} \\ \frac{\text{XII}}{14} = \frac{\text{XII}}{15+16} \end{array} \right.$$

Table XII-A ...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{XII}-\text{A}}{2} = \frac{\text{XII}-\text{A}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{XII}-\text{A}}{5} = \frac{\text{XII}-\text{A}}{6+7} \\ \frac{\text{XII}-\text{A}}{8} = \frac{\text{XII}-\text{A}}{9+10} \\ \frac{\text{XII}-\text{A}}{11} = \frac{\text{XII}-\text{A}}{12+13} \\ \frac{\text{XII}-\text{A}}{14} = \frac{\text{XII}-\text{A}}{15+16} \end{array} \right.$
Table XIII ...	...	No correspondence.
Table XIV ...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{XIV}}{4} = \frac{\text{XIV}}{5+12+19} = \frac{\text{XIV}}{5} = \frac{\text{XIV}}{6+7+8+9+10+11}; \\ \frac{\text{XIV}}{12} = \frac{\text{XIV}}{13+14+15+16+17+18} \\ \frac{\text{XIV}}{19} = \frac{\text{XIV}}{20+21+22+23+24+25} \end{array} \right.$
Table XV-A ...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{XV}-\text{A}}{2} = \frac{\text{XV}-\text{A}}{3+4+7} \\ \frac{\text{XV}-\text{A}}{8} = \frac{\text{XV}-\text{A}}{9+10+13} \end{array} \right.$ <p style="text-align: center;">and so on for each occupation.</p>
Table XV-B ...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{XV}-\text{B}}{4} = \frac{\text{XV}-\text{B}}{8+10}; \\ \frac{\text{XV}-\text{B}}{5} = \frac{\text{XV}-\text{B}}{9+11}; \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{XV}-\text{B}}{6} = \frac{\text{XV}-\text{B}}{12+14\dots+32} \\ \frac{\text{XV}-\text{B}}{7} = \frac{\text{XV}-\text{B}}{13+15\dots+33} \end{array} \right.$
Table XV-E Parts I and II ...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 4} = 6+8+10+12+14+16 \\ \text{Col. 5} = 7+9+11+13+15+17 \end{array} \right.$
Part III ...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3+4+5+6+7+\text{factories owned by Government.} \\ \text{Col. 7} = 8+9+10+11,\dots+18 \end{array} \right.$
Part IV ...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. 2} = 3+4 \\ \text{Col. 4} = 5+6+7,\dots+15 \end{array} \right.$
Table XVI ...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{XVI}}{3} = \frac{\text{XVI}}{7+13+15+17+\dots} \\ \frac{\text{XVI}}{4} = \frac{\text{XVI}}{8+14+16+\dots} \end{array} \right.$
Table XVII ...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{XVII}}{2} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{11+20+\&c.} \\ \frac{\text{XVII}}{3} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{12+21+\&c.} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{5+7+9} \\ \frac{\text{XVII}}{4} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{13+22+\&c.} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{6+8+10} \\ \frac{\text{XVII}}{5} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{14+23+\&c.} \\ \frac{\text{XVII}}{6} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{15+24+\&c.} \\ \frac{\text{XVII}}{7} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{16+25+\&c.} \\ \frac{\text{XVII}}{8} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{17+26+\&c.} \\ \frac{\text{XVII}}{9} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{18+27+\&c.} \\ \frac{\text{XVII}}{10} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{19+28+\&c.} \\ \frac{\text{XVII}}{11} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{12+13}; \frac{\text{XVII}}{12} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{14+16+18}; \frac{\text{XVII}}{13} = \frac{\text{XVII}}{15+17+19} \end{array} \right.$ <p style="text-align: center;">Similarly with columns 20, 21, 22, 29, 30, 31, &c.</p>
Table XVIII ...	...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\text{XVIII}}{2} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{3+4} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{5+18+31+44+\&c.} \\ \frac{\text{XVIII}}{3} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{6+19+32+45} \\ \frac{\text{XVIII}}{4} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{7+20+33+46} \\ \frac{\text{XVIII}}{5} = \frac{\text{XVIII}}{6+7} \end{array} \right.$

Table XVIII—(concl'd.)...

XVIII	=	XVIII
6	=	8+10+12+14+16
XVIII	=	XVIII
7	=	9+11+13+15+17
XVIII	=	XVIII
18	=	19+20
XVIII	=	XVIII
19	=	21+23+25+27+29
XVIII	=	XVIII
20	=	22+24+26+28+30
XVIII	=	XVIII
31	=	32+33
XVIII	=	XVIII
32	=	34+36+38+40+42
XVIII	=	XVIII
33	=	35+37+39+41+43
XVIII	=	XVIII
44	=	45+46
XVIII	=	XVIII
45	=	47+49+51+53+55
XVIII	=	XVIII
46	=	48+50+52+54+56

TESTS FOR CHECKING CENSUS TABLES.

PART II.—SECONDARY TESTS.

[The Roman figures refer to the numbers of the Tables and the Arabic figures to the numbers of the columns.]

TABLE I.

Column 3	=	IV (1)* = V (2)*	Columns 3+4=III (2),
Column 8	=	II (2) = III (3)=VI (2)=VII (2).†	
	=	VIII (3)† = X (2)=XI (2).†	
	=	XIII (2+3).	
	=	XV A (2).	
Column 9	=	IV (4)† = V (3).†	
Column 11	=	II (7) = VI (3)=VII (3).†	
	=	VIII (4)† = X (3)=XI (3)† = XIII (2).	
Column 12	=	IV (14)† = V (4).†	
Column 14	=	II (12) = VI (4)=VII (4).†	
	=	VIII (5)† = X (4)=XI (4)† = XIII (3).	
Column 15	=	IV (17)† = V (5).†	

TABLE II.

Column 2	=	I (8).§	Column 7=I (11).§	Column 12=I (14).§
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TABLE III.

Column 2	=	I (3+4).	Column 3=I (8).§
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TABLE IV.

Column 1†	=	I (3).	Column 4†=I (9).	Column 14†=I (12).	Column 17†=I (15).
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TABLE V.

Column 2†	=	I (3).	Column 3†=I (9).	Column 4†=I (12).	Column 5†=I (15).
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TABLE VI.

Column 2	=	I (8).§	Column 3—I (11).§	Column 4=I (14).§
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NOTE.—The totals (persons, males, females) for each religion must agree with totals for the same religion in Columns (2, 3 and 4)† in Table VII and Columns (3, 4, 5)† of Table VIII. They must also agree with the corresponding totals in Table XIII.

Column 23	=	XVII (2).	Column 24=XVII (3).	Column 25=XVII (4).
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TABLE VII.

Column $2\frac{1}{2}=I$ (8).§ Column $3\frac{1}{2}=I$ (11).§ Column $4\frac{1}{2}=I$ (14).§

NOTE.—The figures in columns 2, 3 and 4 for the total population and each religion at the different age periods must agree with those for the corresponding age periods in Table VIII, e.g., the total of age periods 0—5 and 5—10 in Table VII must agree with age period 0—10 in Table VIII. For tests in respect of each religion see remarks against Table VI, above.

TABLE VIII.

Column $3\frac{1}{2}=I$ (8).§ Column $4\frac{1}{2}=I$ (11).§

Column $5\frac{1}{2}=I$ (14).§

See note against Table VII.

TABLE IX.

The population by sex of each caste (Columns 4 and 5) must agree with the corresponding figures in columns 2 and 3 of Table XIII except in so far as the latter table is affected by the additions made in the course of classification (*vide* Article 12, Chapter III, Imperial Code, Part II).

TABLE X.

Column $2=I$ (8).§ Column $3=I$ (11).§ Column $4=I$ (14).§

TABLE XI.

Column $2\frac{1}{2}=I$ (8).§ Column $3\frac{1}{2}=I$ (11).§ Column $4\frac{1}{2}=I$ (14).§

TABLE XII—A.

The figures in columns 3 and 4 will, of course, agree with those in columns 2 and 3 of Table XIII from which they are taken.

TABLE XIII.

See remarks against Tables IX, XII—A, XIV and XVI. The aggregate of all castes, etc., of a given religion must agree with the figures for that religion in Table VI.

TABLE XIV.

Column 4. See remarks against Table IX.

TABLE XV—A.

Column $2\frac{1}{2}=I$ (8).§

TABLE XVI.

Columns 3 to 6. See remarks against Table IX.

TABLE XVII.

Column $2=VI$ (23). Column $3=VI$ (24). Column $4=VI$ (25).

Column $5=XVIII$ (6+19+32). Column $6=XVIII$ (7+20+33).

Column $7=XVIII$ (45). Column $8=XVIII$ (46).

TABLE XVIII.

Columns $6+19+32=XVII$ (5). Columns $7+20+33=XVII$ (6).

Column $45=XVII$ (7). Column $46=XVII$ (8).

Apart from the above tests certain other tests were also employed from a common sense point of view during the course of tabulation as for instance, a comparison between the figures for the present and the previous census either under sex proportions, caste, birth-place, or language; and for purposes of such comparison a statement was prepared in the marginally noted form* for the taluk or taluks.

Caste, birthplace or language, (as the case may be).	Taluk.			
	1911		1901	
	M.	F.	M.	F.

As regards occupations, the figures were tested

with reference to local conditions and the probabilities of the case.

* The total number of entries in Tables IV and V is the same as the figure in Column 3 of Table I.

† Grand Total of Column.

‡ The columns giving figures for "Orders" only should be added up. The figures for all the "Groups" in an order taken together must work up to the figures for the order as noted against Table XV in Part I.

§ For further correspondences, see the Tables and columns quoted.

Chapter	Table	Subject dealt with	Column	Source
1	2	3	4	5
III	IV	Variation by Taluks classified according to density. (a) Actual variation. (b) Proportional Variation	2-10	Provincial Table I and Talukwar Tables of 1901 figures adjusted for transfer of areas, if any, since 1901.
	I	Immigration (Actual figures) ...	2-4 5-7 8-14 11-13 15-16 17-19	Taken from entries in Imperial Table XI against each district of enumeration.
	II	Emigration (Actual figures) ...	2-4, 5-7 & 8-10 11-13 & 14-16 17-19	Imperial Table XI. Returns of emigrants received from the Provincial Superintendents. Information received from Census Commissioner for India, Provincial Superintendents, etc.
	III	Proportional migration to and from each district.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Columns 5-19 of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 5-7 and 11-13 of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 8-10, 14-16 and 17-19 of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 5-19, of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 5-7 and 11-13 of Subsidiary Table II. Columns 8-10, 14-16 and 17-19 of Subsidiary Table II. Columns 6, 12, 7 and 13 of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 9, 15, 18, 10, 16, 19 of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 6, 12, 7 and 13 of Subsidiary Table II. Columns 9, 15, 18, 10, 16, 19, of Subsidiary Table II.
	IV	Migration between natural Divisions compared with 1901.	2 & 3 for 1901 2 & 3 for 1911	Table XI of Mysore Census Report, 1901. Imperial Table XI.
	V	Migration between the province and other parts of India.	2 5 3 & 6	Imperial Table XI. Returns of emigrants received from the Provincial Superintendents. Subsidiary Table IV of Chapter II of Mysore Census Report of 1901.
	V(a)	Migration between the Province of Mysore and Ceylon.	2 3 5 6	Imperial Table XII. Do XI of 1901. Information received from the Census Commissioner for India. Subsidiary Table IV of Chapter II of 1901, Census Report.
	VI	Inter-District migration within the Mysore Province.	2-10	Imperial Table XI of 1911 and similar Table of 1901.
	I	General distribution of the population by religion.	2 & 3 4, 5, 8, 9 7 & 10	Imperial Table VI. Subsidiary Table I of Chapter III, Mysore Census Report of 1901. Worked out from columns 3 and 4 and 3 and 6 respectively.
IV				

Appendix E.

NOTE ON SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

Apart from the main or Imperial Tables which contain only the absolute figures, a number of minor or Subsidiary Tables were also prepared under instructions from the Census Commissioner for India. These Tables are appended to the respective chapters forming Part I of the Report.

2. The chief object of the Subsidiary Tables is to facilitate the comprehension of the main statistics by presenting them in a simpler and more intelligible form by reducing them to a uniform scale of 100, 1,000, or 10,000 as the case may be, *e. g.*, the number *per cent* at each age period who are married, single or widowed. In some cases, information obtained from other sources such as Departmental Reports, etc., is also embodied in the form of Subsidiary Tables, *e. g.*, water-supply and crops (Subsidiary Table I of Chapter I), number of births and deaths for each sex in decades 1891-1900 and 1901-1910 (Subsidiary Table V of Chapter VI), number of deaths in each sex at different ages (Subsidiary Table VI of Chapter VI), the number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department (Subsidiary Table VII of Chapter VIII), number of books published in each language (Subsidiary Table X of Chapter VIII), etc. Comparison with figures of the past Censual periods is also rendered possible by the preparation of these Subsidiary Tables.

3. Each Subsidiary Table has been provided with a heading showing clearly what the figures in it represent. In the case of certain proportional figures, slight artificial adjustments have been effected to make the details for the districts agree with the total for the Province. Great care was exercised in my office to ensure the accuracy of the proportional figures by first working them by the ordinary arithmetical process and then verifying the results by means of calculating machines such as Arithmometer.

4. The following tabular statement gives the sources from which the figures in the several Subsidiary Tables were arrived at for purposes of the different chapters:—

Chapter	Table	Subject dealt with	Column	Source
1	2	3	4	5
I	I	Density, water-supply and crops ...	2 3-10	Imperial Table I. Figures obtained from the Revenue Commissioner's office.
	II	Distribution of the population classified according to density.	2-17	Provincial Table I.
	III	Distribution of the population between towns and villages.	2-5 6-9 10-13	Imperial Table I. Do V. Do III & V.
	IV	Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.	2-7	Imperial Table V.
	V	Towns classified by population ...	2-9	Do IV and similar Tables of previous Censuses.
	VI	Cities	2-4 5 6-10	Imperial Table I. Do XI. Do II.
	VII	Persons per house and houses per square mile.	2 & 6 3-5 & 7-9	Imperial Table I. Subsidiary Table III of Chapter I of 1901, Mysore Census Report.
II	I	Variation in relation to density since 1871.	2-6 7-11	Imperial Table II. Do Tables I & II.
	II	Variation in natural population ...	2-6 3 4	Imperial Table II. Do XI. Statement received from Provincial Census Superintendents.
			7	Table XI of 1901.
			8	Figures (not available by districts) found in 1901, Mysore Census Report.
				Reports of the Sanitary Department.
	III	Comparison with vital statistics ...	2-6 7 8	Reports of the Sanitary Department. Column 10 of Subsidiary Table II of Chapter II. Imperial Table II

Chapter	Table	Subject dealt with	Column	Source
1	2	3	4	5
III	IV	Variation by Taluks classified according to density. (a) Actual variation. (b) Proportional Variation	2-10	Provincial Table I and Talukwar Tables of 1901 figures adjusted for transfer of areas, if any, since 1901.
	I	Immigration (Actual figures) ...	2-4 5-7 8-14 11-13 15-16 17-19	Taken from entries in Imperial Table XI against each district of enumeration.
	II	Emigration (Actual figures) ...	2-4, 5-7 & 8-10 11-13 & 14-16 17-19	Imperial Table XI. Returns of emigrants received from the Provincial Superintendents. Information received from Census Commissioner for India, Provincial Superintendents, etc.
	III	Proportional migration to and from each district.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Columns 5-19 of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 5-7 and 11-13 of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 8-10, 14-16 and 17-19 of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 5-19, of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 5-7 and 11-13 of Subsidiary Table II. Columns 8-10, 14-16 and 17-19 of Subsidiary Table II. Columns 6, 12, 7 and 13 of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 9, 15, 18, 10, 16, 19 of Subsidiary Table I. Columns 6, 12, 7 and 13 of Subsidiary Table II. Columns 9, 15, 18, 10, 16, 19, of Subsidiary Table II.
	IV	Migration between natural Divisions compared with 1901.	2 & 3 for 1901 2 & 3 for 1911	Table XI of Mysore Census Report, 1901. Imperial Table XI.
	V	Migration between the province and other parts of India.	2 5 3 & 6	Imperial Table XI. Returns of emigrants received from the Provincial Superintendents. Subsidiary Table IV of Chapter II of Mysore Census Report of 1901.
	V(a)	Migration between the Province of Mysore and Ceylon.	2 3 5 6	Imperial Table XII. Do XI of 1901. Information received from the Census Commissioner for India. Subsidiary Table IV of Chapter II of 1901, Census Report.
	VI	Inter-District migration within the Mysore Province.	2-10	Imperial Table XI of 1911 and similar Table of 1901.
	I	General distribution of the population by religion.	2 & 3 4, 5, 8, 9 7 & 10	Imperial Table VI. Subsidiary Table I of Chapter III, Mysore Census Report of 1901. Worked out from columns 3 and 4 and 3 and 6 respectively.
IV				

Chapter	Table	Subject dealt with	Column	Source
1	2	3	4	5
V	II	Distribution by Districts of the Main Religions.	2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22 3-5, 7-9, 11-13, 15-17, 19-21, 23-25.	Imperial Table VI. Subsidiary Table II, Chapter III, Mysore Census Report, 1901.
	III	Christians, Number and Variation. ...	2 3-5	Table VI. Subsidiary Table III, Chapter III, Mysore Census Report, 1901.
	IV	Races and Seats of Christians ...	6 & 9 2-8 9	Worked out from 2 and 3 and 2 and 5, respectively. Table XVII. Subsidiary Table IV, Chapter III, Mysore Census Report of 1901.
	V	Distribution of Christians per mille (a) races by seat and (b) seats by race.	10 All columns	Worked out from columns 8 and 9. Figures taken from Table XVII and worked proportionally.
	VI	Religions of Urban and Rural Population (for Natural Divisions).	Do	Tables V and VI.
	VI(a)	Religions of Urban and Rural Population (for Districts and Cities).	2-13	Imperial Table VI of 1911.
	I	Age distribution of 100,000 of each sex (Hindus) by annual periods.	...	Compilation registers of 'Special sorting' of 100,000 slips of each sex by annual age periods.
	II	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and each Natural Division.	...	Imperial Table VII and similar Tables of previous Census.
	III	Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.	...	Do do
	IV	Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes.	...	Imperial Table XIV.
	V	Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40; also of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females.	...	Imperial Table VII and similar Tables of previous Censuses.
	VI	Variation in Population at certain Age periods.	...	Do do
	VII	Reported birth-rate by sex and Natural Division.	...	Annual Reports of the Sanitary Department in Mysore and of the Civil and Military Station Municipality.
	VIII	Reported death-rate by sex and Natural Division.		
	IX	Reported death-rate by sex and age in decade and in selected years per mille living at same age according to the Census of 1901.		
	X	Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex.		
	X (a)	Reported deaths from Plague per mille.		
VI	I	General proportions of the sexes by Natural Divisions and Districts.	2, 4 & 6 5	Imperial Table II. Figures taken from Mysore Census Report of 1901. Do of 1891.
	II	Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses.	7 3 4	Imperial Table XI and figures re emigration received from Provincial Census Superintendents. Column 3 of Subsidiary Table I of the same Chapter.

Chapter	Table	Subject dealt with	Column	Source
1	2	3	4	5
VII			7 and 8	Compilation Registers of Table XI and figures received from the Superintendents of Bombay and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
	III	Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions and Natural Divisions (Census of 1911).	...	Imperial Table VII.
	IV	Number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes.	...	Imperial Table XIV.
	V	Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1891-1900 and 1901-1910.	...	Annual Reports of the Mysore Sanitary Department and of the Civil and Military Station Municipality.
	VI	Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.	...	Imperial Table VII and similar Tables of previous Censuses.
	I	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-period at each of the last four Censuses.	...	Imperial Table VII.
	II	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.	...	Imperial Table VII.
	III	Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.	...	Imperial Table VII.
	IV	Proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions.	...	Imperial Table XIV.
	V	Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.	...	Imperial Table XIV.
VIII	I	Education by age, sex and religion	...	Imperial Table VIII.
	II	Education by age, sex and locality.	...	Do do
	III	Education by religion, sex and locality.	...	Do do
	IV	English education by age, sex and locality.	2-11	Do do
			12 & 13	Imperial Table VIII of 1901.
			14 & 15	Imperial Table IX of 1891 and supplementary Table of 1891.
	V	Progress of education since 1881	2, 6, 10, 14, 12, 16, 18 & 20	Imperial Table VIII of 1911.
			3, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, & 21	Imperial Table VIII of 1901.
			4 & 8	Imperial Table IX of 1891.
			5 & 9	Imperial Table XIII of 1881 and also Report of 1881.
	VI	Education by caste	2, 3, 4, 8, 9, & 10	Imperial Table IX of 1911.
			5, 6, 7, 11, 12 & 13	Imperial Table IX of 1901.
	VII	Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.	...	Departmental Reports and Returns.
	VIII	Main results of University Examinations.	...	Departmental Reports and Returns.
	IX	Number and circulation of Newspapers and periodicals.	...	Departmental Reports and Returns.
	X	Number of books published in each language	...	Departmental Reports and Returns.

Chapter	Table	Subject dealt with	Column	Source
1	2	3	4	5
IX	I	Distribution of total population by language (a) according to Census (b) According to Linguistic Survey.	...	Imperial Table X.
			...	Imperial Table X and the scheme of classification of languages circulated with Census Commissioner's letter No. 1624, dated 12th December 1910.
	II	Distribution by language of the population of each district.	...	Imperial Table X.
	III	Comparison of caste and language Tables.	...	Tables X and XIII.
X	III(A)	Table showing language, birth-place and caste, etc., figures in respect of certain languages.	...	Imperial Tables X, XI and XIII.
	I	Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last four Censuses.	}	Imperial Table XII of 1911 (infirmities by age and districts and the corresponding Tables of the previous Censuses.)
	II	Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex.		
	III	Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each age period and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.		
XI	IV	Number afflicted per 100,000 persons of each caste and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.	...	Imperial Table XIII of 1911 (infirmities by castes tribes and races.)
	I	Castes classified according to their traditional occupations.	...	Imperial Tables XIII and XIV.
	II	Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1871.	...	Imperial Table XIII and Caste Tables of previous Censuses.
XII	I	General distribution by occupation ...	2-9	Imperial Table XV-A.
	II	Distribution by occupation in Natural Divisions.	2	Imperial Table XV-A, columns 15-19 and 92-97.
			3	Do do 68-73.
	III	Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial, and professional population in Natural Divisions and Districts.	2-17	Do do
	IV	Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).	2-5	Do do Divisor columns 3+4. Dividend columns 5+6.
	V	Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).	2, 4 & 6	XV-B. (Divisor columns 4+5+6+7) and (Dividend columns 8+9, 10+11, etc.)
	VI	Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.	...	XV-A. Column 4 ÷ column 3.
	VII	Selected Occupations, 1911 and 1901 ...	3-5	XV-A of 1911 and XV of 1901. (With needful adjustments of figures in old groups so as to fit in to the new groups of the 1911 scheme of classification of occupations.)
	VIII	Occupations of selected castes ...	2 & 3	Table XVI.
	IX	Number of persons employed on the 10th March 1911 on Railways and in the Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.	...	Special Departmental returns.

Appendix F.

NOTE ON THE PREVIOUS CENSUSES IN MYSORE, (1871-1901).

I. Census of 1871.

(1) *Date of Census, etc.*—The night of the 14th November 1871.—The enumeration was simultaneous throughout the Province with a few exceptions in the remote and hilly tracts. A committee was assembled at Bangalore to adapt the general forms and instructions to the Province.

(2) *Form of schedule.*—The form of schedule was as follows:—

Namo of chief male resident thereof.—A. Rama Rao, present.

Number of dwelling houses in the enclosure	Males								Females						
	Of the better sort	Of the inferior sort	Name	Age	Religion	Caste or class	Race or Nationality	Occupation	Whether able to read and write or not	Name	Age	Religion	Caste or class	Race or nationality	Whether able to read and write, or not
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1			A. Rama Rao	30	Smartha	Brahman	Mysore	Government service	Yes	Sitamma	20	Smartha	Brahman	Mysore	Yes

Remarks—
 Travellers Nil
 Deaf "
 Insane "

The house of the best sort above mentioned is valued at Rs. 500. Of the two houses of the inferior sort, one is a common building and the other is a hut.

(3) *Instructions to Enumerators.*—The Census will be taken on the night of the 14th November as already notified by the Chief Commissioner in the Gazette of the 29th July 1871. It is to be taken at night, because the people will have returned from their work.

Only persons actually sleeping in their houses are to be numbered. If any members are absent they will be numbered elsewhere; but if any of them are merely watching crops in the fields, they are to be called in to be numbered.

Travellers, cart-men, Brinjaris, and other wanderers who may be sleeping in chatrams or be encamped, or otherwise staying within the village limits, must be separately numbered. Wild tribes, such as Iralas, Shólígás, etc., must be similarly treated. Prisoners in Jails, patients in hospitals, etc., will be separately returned.

Each Census paper must be marked with the name of the taluk Enumerators' circle and village, and any house or enclosure omitted in the trial Census should be numbered before the 14th.

If the head of the house can read and write and signifies his wish to make the return in the proper form himself, the Enumerator will leave the form with him to fill up on the 14th evening, and call for it next morning, and he will be responsible that it is filled up according to the instructions. In the case of Europeans, etc., this will always be the procedure.

In columns 1 and 2.—An enclosure signifies a house containing separate inhabited out-houses within a compound wall, the number of these of the better and inferior sorts are to be carefully entered. Substantial houses are to be distinguished from huts.

In column 3.—The head of the family is to be entered if he is at home, but not otherwise. Anyhow his name is to be entered at the top of the form.

In column 4.—The age is to be entered as correctly as possible, without too minute enquiry.

In column 5.—The religion is to be entered as follows:—

Brahmans.—Under the heads of Madhva, Smartha and Srivaishnava.

Hindus.—Under the heads of Sivite, Vishnavite, Lingayet, Jain or Buddhist, Coorgs.

Musalmans.—As Shiahhs, Sunis, Mahomedia-Sunis.

Christians.—European and East Indian, Protestant, Roman Catholic.

Christians, Native.—Protestant, Roman Catholic.

Parsis.—Jews and others.

In column 6.—The caste or Jāt is to be particularly noted.

In column 7.—The country of which he is watandar is to be particularly mentioned.

In column 8.—The principal profession or trade is to be noted; local terms to be carefully explained. If a pensioner or annuitant and following no occupation it is to be so entered.

In column 9.—“Yes” is to be put opposite those who can read and write. “No” against all those who, though they may be able to read, cannot write, and against those who can only write their names. “Under private tuition” or “at school” for all who are learning.

In column 10.—The name of the female is to be entered, unless objection is made when a number or cypher only is to be entered. Great care is to be taken in this matter.

In columns 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.—The remarks for corresponding columns for men are applicable.

In column 16.—Instead of general remarks, the occupation of such women and girls as labor for hire, or are in domestic service, is to be entered, and on the back of the return, mention is to be made of any of those numbered, whether male or female, adults or children, who are deaf, dumb, blind, insane, idiots, or lepers. Any special information that is received, is to be noted in this way.

(4) *Preliminary Census arrangements.*—The Deputy Commissioners assembled the superior revenue authorities at district head-quarters and explained in detail the mode of filling up the schedules. These officials dispersed over the country, and collecting the Enumerators, instructed them in turn as to the work to be performed.

The actual enumeration was carried out almost entirely by the revenue subordinates, these in most instances, consisting of village Accountants or Shanbhogs. Villages were parcelled out in groups, each under a Supervisor, who was also a Government official and who visited the villages in his particular group testing the returns made by the Enumerator by personally counting the inmates of a portion of the houses and comparing the information thus obtained with the entries in the schedules.

In large towns, such as Bangalore and Mysore, some paid Enumerators were employed at a trifling cost, the available Government servants being found insufficient.

(5) *Tabulation.*—Compilation began on the 22nd January 1872 and was finished at the end of April 1873. In a few cases, idols in temples were found returned as human beings.

There were seven compilers' forms. Work was retarded by dengue epidemic.

(6) *Report and Tables.*—The report is dated 1st December 1873 and the letter of the Superintendent making suggestions for improvement is dated 1st January 1874. The Report and Tables consist of two volumes, the first consisting of the Report and Imperial Tables and the second consisting of Appendices A to H.

The Imperial Tables consist of 9 main Tabular Statements, the unit being the taluk in many of the Tables.

(7) *Classification of religions, castes and occupations in the report.*—

(a) *Religions.*—The classification was as follows:—

					Religion.
Tribes.					
Hindus	...	...	...	...	{ Vishnavites. Sivites. Lingayets. Not stated.
Budhists	...	...	...	...	{ Budhists.
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	{ Shiahhs. Sunis. Wahabis.
Christians	...	...	...	...	{ Protestants. Roman Catholics. Not stated.
Others	...	...	...	...	{ Brahmoss. Parsis.

The different sects comprised under the head Budhists were (1) Jains, (2) Sadars, (3) Marwadis and (4) Guzarathis.

(b) Castes :—

<i>Races.</i>		<i>Tribes.</i>		<i>Castes.</i>
Asiatics	...	Hindus	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brahmans. 2. Kshatrias. 3. Vaisyas. 4. Sudras. 5. Coorgs. 6. Wandering tribes. 7. Wild tribes. 8. Other castes.
		Mahomedans	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arabs, Persians, Kandharis. 2. Deccan Musalmans. 3. Labbe or Maple. 4. Pindar or Kakar.
		.....		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Native Christians. 2. Chinese. 3. Parsis. 4. Armenians.
Non-Asiatics	...	Europeans	...	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English. 2. Scottish. 3. Irish. 4. Welsh. 5. French. 6. Germans. 7. Prussians. 8. Swiss. 9. Portuguese. 10. Italians. 11. Danes. 12. Greeks. 13. Dutch. 14. Others. 15. Not stated. <p>(a) Americans. (b) Australians. (c) Africans. (d) Eurasians.</p>

The numerous sub-castes under "Hindu" castes are given in the report and are not given here.

(c) *Scheme of occupations.*—The classification was into 8 classes.

Class.

- I. Persons employed under Government.
- II. Professional persons.
 - (1) Religion and Charity.
 - (2) Education.
 - (3) Medicine.
 - (4) Others.
- III. Persons engaged in service or personal service.
 - (1) Domestic service.
 - (2) All others.
- IV. Persons engaged in Agriculture, etc., and with animals.
- V. Labourers.
- VI. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.
 - (1) Conveyance of persons and goods.
 - (2) Keeping and lending money and sale of goods.
- VII. Persons employed in manufacture, arts, etc.
 - (1) Manufacture.
 - (2) Constructive art.
 - (3) Miscellaneous artizans.
 - (4) Dealers.
- VIII. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise, such as persons of no occupation and all children under 12 years.

II. Census of 1881.

(1) *Date of Census.*—Night of the 17th February 1881.

(2) *Form of Schedule.*—The form was as follows:—

No. of house—

District—

Taluk—

Village—

Name of Enumerator—Ramaiya.

Serial number of each person in the house	Name and relationship to head member of the family	Condition, i.e., whether married, unmarried, widow or widower	Sex, male—female	Age last birthday	Religion		Mother tongue	Place of birth, i.e., District and Province	Occupation of men, also of boys and females who may do work	Education— 1. Knows 2. Does not know 3. Is learning	Infirmities— (1) Unsound mind (2) Deafness from birth (3) Blind of both eyes (4) Lepers afflicted with eating lep-rosy
					Religion	Caste					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	<i>Head member.</i>										
1	Ramakrishnaiya	Married	Male	50	Hindu ...	Brahmin Aravatu vak-kalu.	Kanarese	Tumkur	Shanbhog and non-cultivating land holder.	Knows	

(3) *Instructions to Enumerators.*—The general Census is to be taken on the night of Thursday the 17th February 1881, but in order to facilitate the work on that day, you are to commence from Monday the 3rd January 1881, to fill in the Schedules for the people living in your Block; and as soon as you have completed the record, you are to forward the Schedule Book to the Supervisor of your Circle, who will examine and return the same to you. On the night of the General Census, i.e., the 17th February 1881, it will only remain for you to visit every house in your block, and to make the necessary corrections in, and additions to, the entries already made, to show the population as actually existing in your block on the night.

The following instructions are laid down for your guidance in filling in the schedules, and should be carefully attended to.

(4) *How the Preliminary record beginning on the 3rd January 1881 is to be prepared.*

1. You will enter in the Schedule Book all the people living in your block. If there is not room for all in one book, another will be given you.

2. You must write very distinctly, in Kanarese or English, and in black ink.

3. The population should be recorded house by house. By 'House' you will understand a building to which a separate number has been fixed.

4. You will take a fresh page for each house. If one page will not suffice for all the inmates of a house, they should be continued on the next page, but the names and particulars of the inmates of a fresh house must not be begun in the middle of a page.

5. The first person entered under each house should be the head of the house, whether male or female. The other members of the family, servants permanently living in the house, and any visitors stopping in the house, should then be entered one after another.

6. You will enter all persons living in, or taking their meals from, the house at the time when the form is filled up, whether members of the family, servants, or visitors and strangers. You will not enter any persons who, though belonging to the family, are at the time absent on journeys, or temporarily residing elsewhere; but you will enter all persons living in the house though at the time sleeping outside or are out of doors fishing or working in the fields or watching the crops, or like yourself away from home for some hours on Government business. As regards Hotels, Dak bungalows, Chatrams, Temples and other similar buildings resorted to by travellers and pilgrims, and other permanent residents only should be entered at the first counting leaving the travellers and pilgrims and other temporary visitors at these buildings as well as in encamping grounds and roads to be counted and recorded on the night of the Final Census.

7. *Column 1.*—In this column you should enter a separate number in consecutive order for each person in the house, whether male or female, adult or child. If there are more families than one residing in the house, they will be entered in the schedule one after the other on the same page which is allotted to the house and numbered in a single series for the house. The head member of each family will be entered first, before the other members of the family, and will be distinguished by the name being written in larger letters than the others, with the words 'Head member' prefixed to the name.

8. *Column 2.*—In this column the name of each person and relationship to the head member of the family should be entered. If the name of any female member or child is not known, or if there is any objection to telling it, it will suffice to designate such person as "Female" or "Child." The relationship to the head-member of the family should be written before the name, but it need be entered only where it can be easily ascertained. Servants and visitors will be entered as such.

9. Column 3.—In this column, each person should be distinguished as married, unmarried, widow, or widower. Young boys and girls who may have been married should be entered as married, even though they may not have actually begun to live with their wives and husbands. A male or female whose first wife or husband has died, should be entered as widower or widow, unless he or she has married again in which case he or she is to be entered as married.

10. Column 4.—Enter "*Male*" or "*Female*" in every case.

11. Column 5.—In this column, the number of years of age completed last birthday should be entered in figure. In the case of infants under one year of age, enter the age in months in figure, but writing the word "*Months*" after the figure. If any person is unable to state his or her age precisely, do not leave column 5 blank, but fill it up with as much accuracy as you can from your own observation if the person is before you, or after enquiry from the other inmates of the house. You are forbidden as ask to see any female who is not voluntarily produced before you.

12. Column 6.—Here enter the main religious denominations to which each person belongs, *viz.*, Hindu, Muhamnadan, Christian, Sikh, Brahmo, Jain, Buddhist, Jew, Parsi. If a person belongs to some aboriginal or non-Hindu tribe, or other class not included in any of the above divisions, enter the name of his tribe.

13. Column 7.—In this column, the caste and the religious sect of the individual should be entered by the names by which they are locally known. General classifications of caste, such as Brahmans, Sudras, etc., will not be sufficient. The particular sub-division of the caste and sect to which the person belongs should be entered; such as among Brahmans, Badaganadu Karnataka, Bobburu Kamme, Velnad, Murkinad, Vadama, Bruhachcharana, Hebbar, etc.; among Sudras, Gangadikar Vakkaliga, Namadhari Vakkaliga, Kunchiga, Halu Kuruba, etc.; among outcastes, Holaya, Madiga; amongst Muhammadans, Sayad, Shekh, Pathan, Moghul, Memon, Mapla, Labbe, Pindari, Kandahari; and as regards sects, Sunni, Shiya, Wahabi, or Daira; and amongst Christians, Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians, with the particular Church to which they belong.

14. Column 8.—"*Mother-tongue*" means the language ordinarily spoken in the household of each person's parents, whether or no it be that of the locality in which he or she is residing at the time of the Census.

15. Column 9.—Here enter the name of the District and the Province in which the person was born. For those born within the Mysore Province, the name of the Province may be omitted, and the District alone need be entered. If the person was born out of India, the country will be named; no further detail is needed.

16. Column 10.—The occupation of every male of the age of 15 and upwards, or the source from which he chiefly derives his income, should be shown in this column. If he has several occupations, that one should be entered from which his income is chiefly derived. But if he combines agriculture with any other profession or trade, such as that of a Government servant, vakil, or money-lender, carpenter or smith, both occupations should be shown. Caste should not be misentered for occupation. The occupation of a smith, potter or fisherman, by caste who lives by agriculture should be entered as agriculture, and not as smithery, pottery or fishing.

Persons engaged in agriculture should be distinguished into (1) *Non-cultivating landholders* (*i.e.*, persons owning or occupying land but not carrying on or superintending the cultivation themselves); (2) *Cultivating landholders*, (*i.e.*, owners or occupants of land engaged in cultivation); (3) *Farmers*, (*i.e.*, cultivators of land for money or grain rent, but not possessing any right in the land); (4) *Agricultural servants* (*i.e.*, laborers employed on wages all the year round for ploughing or other field work or for tending cattle); and (5) *Day laborers* occasionally employed on wages for harvest or other special work connected with agriculture.

With regard to other occupations, the particular service, trade or handicraft carried on by the individual should be specified in the Vernacular term by which it is commonly known. General terms, such as servant, workman, shop-keeper, trader, etc., will not be sufficient.

Persons who live by begging should be entered as "*Mendicants*;" and persons who live by the wages of labour other than agricultural should be entered as "*general laborers*." When persons are temporarily unemployed, their last or ordinary occupation should be entered against them.

If subordinate male members of the family earn their livelihood by a separate occupation, such occupation will of course be entered against them. If they follow the occupation of the head of the family and take an active part in it, the same occupation should be shown against them. If they are not actively employed in any occupation and simply depend on the head of the family, they will be entered as having "*no occupation*."

Where women earn a living by a special occupation or are actively employed in the occupation of their husbands or the head of the families, the respective occupation should be entered against them. If they have no such occupation or are chiefly employed in domestic work, such as looking after the house and children, cooking, etc., no entry should be made against them in this column.

Similarly this column should be left blank in the case of children and boys and girls under 15 years of age, unless they are engaged in any occupation, in which case such occupation should be entered against them. Boys and girls at school are not to be regarded as following any occupation.

17. Column 11.—Enter those able to read or write as "*Knows*"; not able to read or write as "*Does not know*"; and still under instruction whether at school or at home as "*Learning*"; persons who can merely sign their names, but are not able to read or write, should be noted as "*Does not know*."

18. Column 12.—Enter as "*Lepers*" only those who are afflicted with the true or eating leprosy, enter as "*Deaf-mutes*" only those who have been both deaf and dumb from birth. Enter as "*Blind*" only those who are blind of both eyes.

B.—What has to be done at the Final Census on the 17th February 1881.

19. On the night of the 17th February 1881, beginning at 9 P.M., you will take the Schedule-book filled in already as above, and visit every house in your Block in order and compare the people living in it with the entries already made in the Schedule Book.

20. If any persons entered by you in the Schedule have since died, or have left the house, or are absent on journeys, you will score out their names by running a line across.

21. If any persons have newly arrived or been born in the house and are at the time of your visit living in or taking their meals from it, whether at that moment actually in the house or out of doors on business within the village, you will enter their names with all the particulars required in the several columns at the end of the Schedule for that house.

22. When you have done with all the houses in your Block, you will proceed to count the travellers, pilgrims and others in chattrams and similar places left out in the Preliminary Record, and also those resting in encamping grounds, or who may be passing on the roads within your block, and enter them in the Schedule Book at the end, under the head "Travellers," with all the particulars required for each of them in the several columns. For these persons there will be no house number, and no number in column 1.

23. You are to understand that the Schedule Book as revised at the Final Census should contain all the people, residents as well as outsiders, as actually found living within your block at the time.

24. You should initial all the alterations and corrections made by you in the Schedule Book.

25. You are not to persist in inquiring the name of any female if there is any objection to giving it, or to ask any information not required for the purposes of the Census, as, for instance, the amount of any person's income; but all persons are bound to give you such information as will enable you to fill up the Schedule Book. Any Enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the Census renders himself liable to be punished under the Penal Code.

4. *Preliminary Census arrangements.*—In each district, a separate Assistant Commissioner was appointed to be in charge of Census. All Public Offices and Courts were closed on the 17th and 18th February to allow of the Census work being uninterrupted. Separate instructions were issued to Supervisors, special instructions being issued for enumeration in Bangalore and Mysore Municipalities and in Railways.

5. *Tabulation.*—Instructions for Tabulation were issued on the 8th of May 1881. The work of tabulating and compiling the statistics obtained in the Census was carried out at the headquarters of each district by a staff composed principally of officials from various departments.

6. *Report and Tables.*—The Report is dated Christmas 1883, Village Population Tables being contained in a separate volume.

7. *Classification of Religions, Castes, and Occupations in the Report and Tables.*

(a) *Religions.*—(1) Hindus (including Jains). (2) Muhammadans. (3) Christians. (4) Buddhists. (5) Parsis. (6) Sikhs. (7) Jews. (8) Others.

The sects of Christians were shown as follows:—(1) Church of England; (2) Roman Catholics; (3) Presbyterians; (4) Baptists; (5) Wesleyans; (6) Armenians; (7) Congregationalists; (8) Others (unspecified).

Muhammadans were further classified under (1) Sunnis; (2) Shiyas; (3) Wahabis; (4) Dairas; (5) Others.

(b) *Castes.*—The following list of castes was adopted in the Tabulation:—

I.—HINDUS.

1. Brahmans.

Smarta.

Madhva.

Srivaishnava.

Principal prevailing castes in the village to be specified others.

2. Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, including other superior miscellaneous castes.

1. Arasu or Raja Binde.
1. Jaina.

Trading Class.

1. Komati.
2. Nagarta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Satani.
2. Dasari.
3. Bhairagi.
4. Rajputs.
5. Mahrattas.
6. Coorgs.
7. Rachewar.
8. Jeti.
9. Chitragara.
10. Bhattaraju.

11. Saligeya.
12. Rangare.
13. Gosayi.
14. Gujarati.
15. Maravadi.
16. Multani.
17. Ladar.
18. Mudaliyar and Pille.
19. Naidu.
20. Malayali.

3. *Sudras.*

LINGAYETS.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|---|
| 1. Aradhya. | | 4. Sivachar Banajiga and other trading classes. |
| 2. Ayya. | | 5. Sivachar Gauliga. |
| 3. Sivachar Gouda. | | 6. Other Sivachars. |

AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Gangadikar Vakkaliga. | | 14. Uppar. |
| 2. Nonaba Vakkaliga. | | 15. Tigala. |
| 3. Morasa Vakkaliga. | | 16. Uru Golla. |
| 4. Halu Vakkaliga. | | 17. Kadu Golla. |
| 5. Sadar Vakkaliga. | | 18. Kallu Vadda. |
| 6. Other Vakkaliga. | | 19. Mannu Vadda. |
| 7. Kunchiga. | | 20. Beda. |
| 8. Namdhari or Malava. | | 21. Besta. |
| 9. Reddi. | | 22. Toreya. |
| 10. Kammavar. | | 23. Telugu Banajiga and Dasa Banajiga. |
| 11. Halu Kuruba. | | 24. Idiga. |
| 12. Hande Kuruba. | | 25. Halepaika or Bilva. |
| 13. Kambali Kuruba. | | |

ARTISANS.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|
| 1. Panchala. | | 8. Kumbara. |
| 2. Devanga. | | 9. Agasa. |
| 3. Togata. | | 10. Goniga. |
| 4. Patvegara. | | 11. Darji. |
| 5. Padmasale. | | 12. Hajam. |
| 6. Jada. | | 13. Ganiga. |
| 7. Jamkanadava. | | 14. Myada. |

4. *Outcaste, Aborigines and Wandering Tribes.*

- | Outcaste. | Aborigines. | Wandering Tribes. |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Holeya. | 1. Iraliga. | 1. Koracha. |
| 2. Madiga. | 2. Soliga. | 2. Lambani. |
| | 3. Bettada Kuruba. | 3. Jogi. |
| | | 4. Domba. |

II.—MUHAMMADANS.

- | Muhammadans proper. | Other Muhammadans. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Sunni. | 1. Maimon. |
| 2. Shiya. | 2. Pindari. |
| 3. Wahabi. | 3. Labbe. |
| 4. Daira or Mahadavi. | 4. Mapile. |
| | 5. Other miscellaneous tribes. |
| | 6. Foreigners, such as Kandharis. |

. III.—CHRISTIANS.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Europeans. | 2. Eurasians. | 3. Native Christians. |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|

IV.—BUDDHISTS.

V.—PARSIS.

VI.—SIKHS.

VII.—JEWS.

VIII.—OTHERS.

(e) *Occupations.*—There were six classes and 18 orders, each order being further sub-divided into sub-orders. The classes were as follows:—

- I. Professional class.
- II. Domestic class.
- III. Commercial class.
- IV. Agricultural class.
- V. Industrial class.
- VI. Indefinite and non-productive class.

III. Census of 1891.

1. *Date of Census, etc.*—Night of the 26th February 1891.

A Regulation (No. V of 1890) was passed to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

District.....

House No.	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Page No.											
Serial No. and name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Religion	Sect of Religion (rule 3)	Caste of Hindus and Jains, Tribe or Race of others (rule 4)	Sub-Division of caste, etc., (rule 5)	Whether of the 18 'phanas' or 9 'phanas', (rule, 5a)	Male or female	Age	Unmarried (a) Married (b) Widowed (c) Married, unmarried or widowed	(i) If married, enter here Whether married, 1st (ii) 2nd or 3rd time (iii) Age at first marriage (i) If widowed, enter here (ii) Age at which widowed	Parent-tongue	Birth district, province or country (rule 10)	Occupation or means of subsistence (rule 11)	Learning, literate or illiterate	Language known by literate (rule 13)	(a) Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper (b) If only deaf and dumb now but not from birth, enter here	Insane, deaf-mute, totally blind or leper (rule 14)

3. *Instructions to Enumerators.*—

Rule 1, column 1 (Serial number and name).—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female, then the other members of the family and their resident servants, if any, and lastly, visitors or temporary residents (after whose name write a (V) in brackets for "visitor"). If there be any objection made to giving the name of a female, write the word "female" in this column (adding her relationship to some member of the household and filling up the rest of the columns for her as usual).

If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word "infant." The enumerator is not to insist upon any female giving her own or her husband's name. The serial numbers must not be added till the final record.

Rule 2, column 2 (Religion). Enter here the religion which each person returns:—

As Hindu, Musalman, Jain, Christian, Parsi. Forest tribes who are not Hindus, Musalmans, etc., should have the name of their tribe entered in this column, as Lambani, Soliga, Korachin, Domba, etc., low castes, as Holaya (Patia), Madiga, etc., should be entered by the religion which they themselves return, and no dispute about it is to be raised.

Rule 3, column 3 (Sect of religion). Enter the sect of religion followed by each person as they return it:—

As Smartha, Vaishnava, Vallabhacharya, Lingayet, etc., for Hindus; Sunni, Shiya, etc., for Musalmans; and for Christians enter whether Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, etc. If the sect cannot be stated, enter "not returned" in this column, but do not leave it blank.

Rule 4, column 4 (Caste, etc.). Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains, and the tribes of those who have not caste, and the race of Christians, Buddhists, etc.:

As Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaisha, Sudra, Holaya (Patia), Madiga, etc., for Hindus; Pathan, Mogal, etc., for Musalmans; Eurasian or Native Christian for Christians. Do not enter vague terms, such as Hindustani, Marwadi, Punjabi, etc.

Rule 5, column 5 (Sub-division of caste, etc.). If the caste has been entered in column 4, enter here the sub-division, as Munkind, Brahmacharana, Badaganad of Brahmanas; Gangadikar Vakka-liga, Hallikar Vakhaliga of Sudras. If tribe, enter the clan; if race, enter the tribe or nationality.

Some races or castes may not return sub-divisions, and in their case, the entry in column 4 should be repeated, but this column must not be left blank. Native Christians, for instance, may be returned as Portuguese, East Indian, Madras, or by their caste, if recognised.

Rule 5 (a), column 5 (a). Enter in this column whether the person enumerated belongs to the 18 or 9 phanas. If the distinction of 18 or 9 phanas does not exist in the case of any caste or person, enter the words "no distinction."

Rule 6, column 6 (Male or Female). Enter here each person as either male or female even though you have written the word "female" in column 1 already.

Rule 7, column 7 (Age). Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word "infant."

If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, the Enumerator should ask the relations, or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance. He must never insist on seeing any female who is not voluntarily produced before him.

Rule 8, column 8 (Marriage, etc.). Enter each person, whether infant, child or grown up, as either married, unmarried or widowed. This column must not be left blank for any one, whatever age.

Children who have been married should be entered as married, even though they may not have begun to actually live with their wives or husbands. Persons who have been married, but have no wife or husband living, should be entered as widowed. The Enumerator must accept the statement made by the person, or in the case of children, by their relatives.

(a) If the person is unmarried, say so in sub-column (a).

(b) If he or she is married, note the same in sub-column (i) under (b); and in sub-column (ii), show whether the person is married for the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd time. In sub-column (iii) state approximately the age of the person at the time of 1st marriage.

(c) Enter in sub-column (i), under (c) if the person is a widower or widow; and sub-column (ii), state the probable age when he became a widower or she became a widow for the first time.

Rule 9, column 9 (Parent-tongue). Enter the language which each person returns as ordinarily spoken in the household of that person's parents.

Rule 10, column 10 (Birth-place). Enter the District and State in which each person was born, and if the person be not born in the Mysore Province, add the name of the Province to the District of birth.

If the person be born out of India, enter the country as, China, Kabul, Ceylon. The names of villages, taluks, etc., are not to be given.

Rule 11, column 11 (Occupation or means of subsistence). Read this rule very carefully, and ask the Supervisor about all cases which seem doubtful to you.—Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as house-rent, pension, etc. In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of the head of

their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependant," but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land, in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered.

No vague terms should be used, such as "service," "Government service," "shop-keeping," "writing" or "labour," etc.; but the exact service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants (*if the land is partly cultivated by himself and partly sublet, it should be entered as cultivated in person*); if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year, or is a daily field labourer. Women who earn money by occupations, independent of their husbands, such as, selling firewood, cowdung-cakes, grass, or by rice-pounding, weaving, or doing house work for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, Railway or Municipal service, the special service, should be entered first and the word Government or Municipal, etc., after; as, clerk-*Government*; sweeper-*Municipal*; labourer-*Railway*; agent, cashier, etc. *Bank*. If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation.

Rule 12, column 12 (Instruction).—Enter in this column against such person, whether grown up, child or infant, either *learning*, *literate* or *illiterate*. Enter all those as *learning* who are under instruction, either at home or at school or college. Enter as *literate* those who are able to both read and write any language, but are not under instruction as above. Enter as *illiterate* those who are not under instruction, and who do not know how to both read and write, or who can read but not write, or can sign their own name but not read.

Rule 13, column 13 (Language known by literate).—Enter here the language which those shown as *literate* in column 12 can both read and write, and if a person knows how to read and write English, as well as a vernacular, enter "English" also.

This column is to be left blank for those shown in column 12 as learning or illiterate, and except when English is known, only one language should be entered, that best known.

Rule 14, column 14 (Infirmities).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

In sub-column (a) enter only such persons as are deaf and dumb from birth; and those who are insane and blind of both eyes or suffering from corrosive leprosy; whether from birth or otherwise. In sub-column (b), enter only such as have become deaf and dumb subsequent to birth.

Rule 15.—Eunuchs, if any, should be entered as *males*; and prostitutes as *unmarried*, but if they represent themselves as married, the same should be entered without question.

4. **Preliminary Census arrangements.**—A separate Assistant Commissioner was appointed in each district for Census work. Circulars were issued by the Census Superintendent to the Deputy Commissioner from time to time according as each stage of the operations was reached.

5. **Tabulation.**—A central office was organized at Bangalore in the old Palace in the Fort. Abstraction was commenced on 22nd March 1891 and the compilation of Imperial Tables was completed on 12th November 1891.

6. **Report and Tables.**—The report is dated 31st March 1893.

The Tables consist of three volumes with a supplement of village Population Tables.

7. **Classification of Religions, Castes and Occupations in the Report.**

(a) **Religions.**—These were (1) Hindu, (2) Musalman, (3) Jain, (4) Parsi, (5) Sikh, (6) Jew, (7) Brahmo, (8) Theist, (9) Buddhist, (10) Christian.

(b) **Castes.**—The classification was as follows:—

Class.	Group.	Caste.
A. Agricultural	1. Military and Dominant	{ Kshattriya. Mahratta. Rachevar.
	2. (a) Other Agricultural Cultivators	{ Lingayet. Nayar. Pille. Thigala. Vakkaliga.
	4. Forest and other Hill Tribes	{ Iraliga. Koracha. Korana. Kuruba. Lambani. Uriya.

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3. *Form of Schedule.*—The form was nearly the same as that of 1891, the addition being of a column for literacy in English and was as follows :—

MYSORE CENSUS OF 1901.		FORM No. 10.		GENERAL SCHEDULE.		Page number.....																																		
Name of Taluk or Sub-Taluk.....		Number of Circle.....		Number of Block.....		Page number.....																																		
Name of Hobli.....		Number of Block.....		Number of Block.....		Page number.....																																		
Number and name of Village.....		Number of Block.....		Number of Block.....		Page number.....																																		
House number.....		Number of Block.....		Number of Block.....		Page number.....																																		
Serial number	1	Name	2	Male or female	3	Age	4	(1) If never married enter here thus X	5	Whether it is first, second or third marriage	6	Age at first marriage	7	(2) If married and wife or husband be alive, enter here	8	(3) If now widower or widow, enter here age at which wife or husband died	9	Name of district in which born	10	Main	11	Sect	12	Main	13	Sub-division	14	Principal	15	Subsidiary	16	Means of subsistence of dependants on actual workers	17	Mother tongue	18	If literate, first enter the language best known and then others, if any. If illiterate, write "00"	19	Does the person know English	20	Insane, deaf-mute from birth, totally blind or leper

The instructions to Enumerators were practically the same as in 1891 and are not reproduced here.

4. *Preliminary Census arrangements.*—The Census Superintendent was appointed by Government Notification No. 11437—Mis. 3401, dated 14th April 1900.

One Assistant was appointed in September 1900 and a Deputy Superintendent was appointed in December 1900. These left the Department in April 1901.

No separate Assistant Commissioner was appointed in the districts for Census work as in 1890-91.

It was in this Census that the instructions to Enumerators, Supervisors, etc., were issued in the form of a Code.

5. *Tabulation.*—There was only one Abstraction Office and it was located in two bungalows in the High Ground.

Two Assistants who were appointed in April 1901 were in immediate charge of the work in the Abstraction Office.

6. *Report and Tables.*—The report is dated 4th December 1902 but appears to have been received by the Census Commissioner in printed form on 8th August 1903 and the Imperial and Local Tables are contained in three volumes. The Talukwar and Village Tables are contained in two other volumes. For the first time in the History of Census, the administrative operations are described in a separate volume of Administrative Report.

7. *Classification of religions, castes, and occupations in the Report and Tables.*

(a) *Religions.*—The classification was as follows :—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Hindu. | 7. Sikh. |
| 2. Animist. | 8. Jew. |
| 3. Musalman. | 9. Brahmo. |
| 4. Christian. | 10. Buddhist. |
| 5. Jain. | 11. Theist. |
| 6. Parsi. | |

the only addition to that of 1891 being "Animist."

(b) *Castes.*—The classification was different from that adopted in 1891 and was alphabetical. Sixty-five castes were shown under Hindus 12 under Musalmans, 3 under Christians, 7 under Jains, 6 under Animistic and 2 under Buddhist.

(c) *Occupations.*—The occupations were divided into 8 classes as follows :—

- A. Government.
- B. Pasture and Agriculture.
- C. Personal service.
- D. Preparation and supply of material substances.
- E. Commerce, Transport and Storage.
- F. Professions.
- G. Unskilled labour not agricultural.
- H. Means of subsistence independent of occupation.

The classes were further sub-divided into 24 orders, 79 sub-orders and 520 groups.

Appendix G.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A. Official Publications.

1. General Administration Report for 1872-73.
2. Reports on the Administration of Mysore for the years 1900-01 to 1910-11.
3. Dewan's Addresses to the Mysore Dasara Representative Assembly for the above period.
4. Monographs on different castes in the Mysore Ethnographical Survey series.
5. Administration Reports of the Mysore Sanitary Department for the years 1890 to 1910-11.
6. Do of the Public Works Department for the years 1890 to 1910-11.
7. Report on the working of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Mysore for the years 1890 to 1910-11.
8. Reports on the working of the Special Hospitals for the above period.
9. Mysore Gazetteer by Mr. Rice.
10. Imperial Gazetteer of India.
11. Mysore and Coorg in the Provincial Series.
12. Administration Reports of the Education Department for 1890-91 and 1901-02 to 1910-11.
13. Annual Reports on the working of the Civil and Military Station Municipality for the 21 years from 1891.
14. Municipal Regulation of 1906 and the Rules thereunder.
15. Season and Crop Reports for 1900 to 1910.
16. Facts about Mysore issued by the Mysore Economic Conference.
17. Reports on the previous Censuses in Mysore.
18. Selections from the records of the Commissioner's Office, Mysore, published in 1864.
19. Rainfall Reports issued by the Meteorological Department.

B. General.

1. Thurston's Castes and Tribes in Southern India.
 2. Abbe Dubois by Beauchamp.
 3. Buchanan's travels in Mysore, etc.
 4. Hindu Feasts, Fasts and Ceremonies by Pandit Natesa Sastri.
 5. Vedic Law of Marriage by Mahadeva Sastri.
 6. The Aryan Marriage by R. Raghunatha Rao.
 7. Karnataka Lokokthinidhana or 1,500 Proverbs.
 8. Bowley's Elements of Statistics.
 9. Bhattacharya's Hindu castes and sects.
 10. Asiatic Studies by Sir Alfred Lyall.
 11. Col. Wilke's History of Mysore.
 12. General Memorandum of 1854 (on Mysore) by Sir Mark Cubbon.
 13. Vedic religion and Caste by Mahadeva Sastri.
 14. History of Human Marriage by Westermarck.
 15. Evolution of Sex by Thomson.
 16. Vital Statistics by Newsholme.
 17. Risley's people of India.
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